THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE DEATH OF THOMAS GARRETT.

The Liberator of 2700 Slaves.

Novel Liquor Licensing.

Blowing Great Guns at Duluth.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THOMAS GARRETT.

The Story of a Brave, Good Man—The Liberator of 2700 Slaves.

As a sequel to the sketch published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday of the venerable Thomas Garrett, we give herewith the following particulars of the good man's life, condensed from a very interesting article in the Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening:—

He was born of Quaker parents, in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on the 21st of August, 1789, on a farm still in the possession of the family. His father, though a farmer, had been a scythe and edge-tool maker, and Thomas learned of him the trade, and his knowledge of it afterwards proved of the utmost advantage to him.

Of course, Thomas Garrett is best known for his labors in behalf of the abolition of slavery, and as a practical and effective worker for emancipation long before the nation commenced the work of liberation and justice.

His attention was first directed to the iniquity of slavery while he was a young man of twenty-four or twenty-five. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employ.

Thomas immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and so started in pursuit. Some peculiarity about the track made by their wagon enabled him to trace them with ease, and he followed them by a devious course from Darby to a place near the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, and then by inquiries, etc., tracked them to Kensington, where he found them and secured the woman's release.

Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped away, some of them full of pathos, and some decidedly amusing. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into any secrecy in his operations, and in all other respects he was "without concealment and without compromise" in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overawed their opponents. He seems to have scarcely known what fear was.

His efforts, of course, brought him much persecution and annoyance, but never culminated in anything really serious until about the year 1846 or '47.

He then met at New Castle a man, woman, and six children from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She was then set free, and afterwards had four children. The whole party ran away. They travelled several days, and finally reached Middletown late at night, where they were taken in, fed, and cared for by John Hunn, a wealthy Quaker there. They were watched, however, by some persons in that section, who followed them, arrested them, and sent them to New Castle to jail. The Sheriff and his daughter were anti-slavery people, and wrote to Mr. Garrett to come over. He went over, had an interview, found from their statement that four of the party were undoubtedly free, and returned to this city. On the following day he and United States Senator Wales went over and had the party taken before Judge Booth on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was no evidence on which to hold them, and that in the absence of evidence the *presumption was always in favor of freedom*, and discharged them.

They finally escaped, of course the two children born in slavery amongst the rest.

Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them, and incited, it is said, by the Cochrans and James A. Bayard, commenced a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the fugitives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim that the jury was packed to secure an adverse verdict. The trial came on before Chief Justice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term (1848) of the United States Court, sitting at New Castle, Bayard representing the prosecutors and Wales the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days. We have not room here for the details of the trial, but the juries awarded even heavier damages than the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept away every dollar of his property.

When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett arose, the court being adjourned, made a speech of an hour to the large crowd in the court room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. His bold assertion was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his speech one of the jurors who had convicted him strode across the benches, grasped his hand, and begged forgiveness.

Mr. Garrett kept his pledge and redoubled his exertions. The trial advertised him, and such was the demand on him for shelter that he was compelled to put another story on his back buildings. His friends helped him to start again in business, and commencing anew in his sixtieth year with nothing, he again amassed a handsome competence, generously contributing all the while to every work in behalf of the downtrodden blacks or his suffering fellow-men of any color.

In time the war came, and as he remarked, the nation went into the business by the wholesale, so he quit his retail operations, having, after he commenced to keep a record, helped off over 2700 slaves, and no inconsiderable number before that time.

In time, too, he came to be honored instead of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilmington became an abolition city, and for once at least a prophet was not without honor in his own city.

He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion, and suspicion, without his knowledge or consent, Thomas Garrett's house was constantly surrounded and watched by faithful black men, resolved that, come weal come woe to them, no harm should come to the benefactor of their race.

LET WHISKY PAY FOR ITS CRIMES.

A Curious Petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Rev. Father Thomas P. Hunt is circulating in Luzerne county a curious petition to the Legislature, that is intended to advance the interests of temperance. Mr. Hunt calls this an "olive branch held out to the liquor sellers." He says, "Let them derive all the pleasure and profit they can from the traffic, and also pay for all the injuries which result from it. We are sick of paying two-thirds of our taxes for the benefit of the vendors of poison." The petition is as follows, and it may be stated that there is talk of a similar law for Ohio:—

To the House and Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—The prayer of your petitioners, citizens of the county of Luzerne, showeth:—That it is admitted by all wise legislators that the use and traffic in intoxicating liquors is highly dangerous to the interests of the community, and no legislation has as yet succeeded in so restraining these evils as to prevent them from existing and increasing; and that there is a portion of our fellow-citizens who contend that your honorable bodies have no right in any way to prohibit such use and sale, but are bound to provide, by a license law, facilities and accommodations for such use and sale. We, your petitioners, not here questioning that right, nor asking for the repeal or prohibition of it, do respectfully pray you to pass a law for this county, if not for the whole State, on the following basis:—

1. That all who wish to sell intoxicating liquors shall make known on a certain day their intention of doing so to the judges of the court.

2. That, on paying, pro rata, their proportion of all the criminal, police, and pauper expenses of the county, to be estimated in a lawful manner, and giving bond, with good security, to pay any other damage that may arise in consequence of the sale and use of said liquors, fairly proven, and that would not have occurred without said sale and use, they be permitted to sell and use, as now allowed by law.

3. That the county expenses, as above, shall be paid out of the money paid by these applicants; and that the injuries, properly established, shall be collected out of the bond given for that purpose, the individuals thus injured being required only to prove the injury as resulting from the use and traffic, to obtain judgment against the bond fund, and this judgment to be executed, pro rata, on the givers of the bonds. Any person selling liquor without complying with these conditions, or any person violating the laws already existing on this subject, shall be fined not less than $50 nor more than $100, and imprisoned for not less than one year in the county jail. One-half of the fine to go to the prosecutor, the other half to the liquor fund.

GALE AT DULUTH.

Great Height and Immense Force of the Billows—Damage to Railroad Property.

The Duluth *Tribune* of January 12 has a detailed account of the great gale on the day previous, and of the damage done to the breakwater, etc., from which we extract the following:—

During yesterday afternoon the old lake presented a view the grandeur of which no pen can describe. The intense and unparalleled fury and the great power of the wind (or, more properly speaking, of the tornado) from down the lake rolled up the waves in enormous billows, from 10 to 20 feet in height, and sometimes several hundred yards in length, which, following each other in rapid succession, were tossed about on the surface as though they possessed no more weight than so many feathers, or were rolled over and over again, one after another, as though they were light cork cylinders of the huge dimensions above described. These billows striking against and rolling over the breakwater gave that structure the appearance of an ordinary mill-dam. Those abroad, who have during the past few months visited Duluth, can perhaps get some idea of the great force of the waves, when we say that the spray caused by the dashing of the billows against the breakwater oftentimes reached to the top of the elevator engine-house chimney, which is 104 feet high, and when we say that the chimney is this morning encased in ice on the lake side from bottom to top.

But, although our breakwater yesterday demonstrated its ability to withstand the force of all waves that could be brought against it, and also the knocks and pressure of any ordinary or usual quantity of ice, yet such a phenomenon as that which occurred last evening was not one which could have been reasonably expected, or which was fully provided against in the construction of the breakwater; and the result was that was for want of sufficient rip-rapping the incessant battering of huge cakes of ice—some of them weighing many tons—against the breakwater succeeded, at about ten o'clock last night, in tearing away the upper portion of one of the sections which was not sufficiently fortified, and which had more strain on it than any of the rest. The crib or section thus injured is the one adjacent to the foundations of the elevator; it is some forty or fifty feet in length, and is the same one that was partially torn away during the great storm on the 4th of last May, when only partially filled with rock, and which was very hastily rebuilt immediately thereafter.

After the tearing away of the upper portion of the crib referred to, the ice shoved through the opening and piled up on the raildock and tracks from one to five or six feet in height; the small trestle platform on the outside of the dock, near the car scales, gave way beneath the great weight of ice piled thereon; one of the great, wide doors of the freight-house was crushed in, and four or five tons of ice shoved in and deposited on the floor; a few feet of the sliding on the southwest corner of the building was torn off. The foundation, or that portion of the injured crib of the breakwater which is below the surface, is believed to be in place, and not much, if at all, damaged; and it will require but a short time to replace the injured crib with a new and more substantial one.

FANCY PRICES.

What Dosing and Dentistry Cost in New York.

A physician in good practice will receive patients in his office four hours daily, and make calls for the same length of time. From ten to twelve callers and half as many house patients would be a fair average, for which the fees would be two and five dollars each. At these figures it would not be hard to make up an income of $20,000 or more. It is stated of Dr. W. Parker, I believe, that, having been called out of town to attend a patient, he returned a bill of $500, and when it was disputed he showed by his books that his daily receipts were much over that sum, and this will give an idea of the profits of the most successful doctors. Surgeons' single charges are larger than those of physicians, though the incomes of the latter are probably the highest. For ordinary attendance their rates are about the same, or say $5 a visit. From $25 upwards is the charge for operations. For setting an arm or leg $250 would be asked, larger undertakings being in proportion. For a case requiring a delicate operation and six weeks' constant attendance, sometimes two or three times a day, $1000 was lately asked by a leading surgeon. In another instance, where a wealthy gentleman was badly lamed by a railroad car, he was attended by Dr. James R. Wood, who made about a dozen visits without any important operation, and sent in a bill of $2500, which was paid. This is exceeded by Dr. Carnochan, who charged $2000 for an operation alone, while another surgeon is said to have recovered $4500 from one patient.

The prices charged by dentists are quite as high as those of physicians. A man of ordinary reputation in the profession will ask from $5 to $30 for pulling a single tooth, while Mr. Atkinson, one of the most fashionable dentists, is reported to charge $10 for simply examining a person's teeth, and $25 an hour for operating on them, and has brought in a bill of $200 for filling a single tooth. Many people refuse to pay these fancy prices, but it is a common thing to have to pay anywhere from $10 to $100 for dentists' bills. Most practitioners of any reputation have engagements very far ahead. Ten days is a short notice to wait for your turn; while a friend of mine, who went to Europe in the middle of last October, on applying to her dentist for treatment, was told that he could not give her a single hour's heed until February, or nearly four months in advance. Dentists are kept busy all the year round, and seldom have any leisure. Their practice is confining, and not healthy, but is very profitable. Their incomes range from $5000 to $50,000 a year, while they have no expenses for carriage hire, books, or travel, and not a very heavy outlay for materials and keeping up their offices.—*N. Y. Correspondent.*

BURIED AND RESURRECTED.

A Man Covered Up Forty Feet Deep in a Well—He Scratches Out.

A correspondent of the Plattsburg (Mo.) *Register* writes from Grundy county, of that State, recently as follows:—

A singular and tragical affair occurred here on the 7th inst., to which I was an eye witness in part. A Mr. John Andrews, a popular and well-to-do farmer in the neighborhood, had dug a well some forty feet deep, and had walled it up about fifteen feet deep, when it was discovered that the wall was about to cave in. Mr. Andrews gathered up an armful of short boards, and went down a pole ladder, fastened to the side of the well, to lay them across the wall, so as to prevent the dirt, as it fell, from filling up that part of the well walled up. He had not more than reached the bottom, as it was thought, before the well caved in, filling up to a few feet of the top. The alarm was given and the neighbors gathered, but all believing him dead, they returned to their homes, to make arrangements to come the next day and dig him out. Mrs. Andrews and two grown daughters, and several smaller children refused to leave the spot, but sat on a log near the well, crying, until late in the evening, when all at once, they saw Mr. Andrews emerging from the well, covered with clay, and coming towards them! The children all ran, screaming to the house, bolted the doors and fastened the windows, believing it to be their father's ghost. But Mrs. Andrews ran to meet him, screaming at the top of her voice, "Oh John! Oh John! is that you? is that you?" When she reached him she fell fainting at his feet.

It seems that when he got to the bottom of the well, he looked up and saw the top giving way, and believing he had not time to make his escape, he slipped under the boards, which he had laid across the well, when the whole thing fell in upon him. All hope, at first, gave way, and he was about to let himself drop into the water below and end at once his miserable feelings. But feeling above, he found the clay easily crumbled, and hope revived. The pole ladder, it seems, was still standing, and getting hold of it with one hand, he with the other scratched away for life, the dirt falling into the water below as he dragged his body slowly upwards. It seems he did not suffer much in breathing, as fresh air came down the pole, around which the dirt was loosely packed. In the incredible time of seven hours he scratched a hole some forty feet long, through which he made his escape. This is one of the narrowest hair-breadth escapes from a terrible death on record.

BEET SUGAR.

Probable Failure of a California Enterprise.

The elaborate efforts to make beet sugar in California, though watched with a favorable and friendly attention, have not thus far been successful; on the contrary, the enterprise is likely to be a failure. A writer in the San Francisco *Commercial Herald* makes a careful computation to prove that three thousand tons of beets will yield only 300,000 pounds (5 per cent.) of salable sugar at 12 cents a pound, worth $36,000; and 108,000 pounds (3 per cent.) of dark salt sugar, for refining purposes, worth, at six cents a pound, $10,800. This makes the total value of the product of three thousand tons of beets $46,800. The expense of reducing this quantity of beets in a factory working fifty hands a day, he estimates to be $76,000; so that the loss in the operation would be $29,200. That this estimate is approximately accurate would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the beet sugar mill at Sacramento, of which so much was expected, has "temporarily suspended," owing, we are told, to the want of practical knowledge on the part of the person engaged as superintendent. That this kind of sugar should be profitably made in Germany and France, and not in California, is owing perhaps to the less saccharine matter that the California beets contain, compared with those grown in Europe, and the high cost of labor and machinery in California.

NEWSPAPER LARCENY.

Strange Opinion of a Police Justice Upon the Matter.

There is a section in the laws of this State which reads as follows:—"That every person who shall unlawfully and feloniously steal, take and carry away any newspaper or periodical from the place where the same *may be left* for any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, shall be deemed guilty of larceny and punished accordingly."

In the recent case before Justice Banyon a boy was charged with stealing the *Republican* from in front of a house. Although the charge was proven fully, the Justice discharged the prisoner for the following erudite and all-sufficient reason:—

The Justice remarked that the case was intricate. In the course of his official career he had not learned that the taking away of a newspaper from the front of a house amounted to larceny. If the paper was put in the house or hall way, then it might be larceny. The complainant must in future have the paper placed within the house, or he could have no jurisdiction in the matter.

If this be justice, then Dogberry ought to take precedence of Blackstone.—*Chicago Republican.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Neville.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of Dr. W. H. H. Neville. As compared with yesterday's attendance that of to-day was quite small.

The Commonwealth called Frederick Heller, a bartender in Broad street, near York, who testified that on the morning of October 17 he saw an oldish four-wheeled carriage drive across the lots from York street into Broad; it was between 9 and 11 o'clock; the horse was a dark sorrel horse, with two white feet, and some white on its face; he saw but one person in the carriage, and thought it was a man.

Policeman Charles J. Nichols sworn—Said he remembered Keller telling him something about a man on the day of this occurrence, but could not recall distinctly what it was.

Dr. Shapleigh was recalled, and Mr. Hagert proposed to read to him the testimony of the witnesses regarding the condition in which the child was found, and the treatment it was subjected to from that time until its death, and then asked his opinion as to the probable cause of death.

This was objected to, and after a lengthy deliberation was withdrawn. He then condensed the testimony on these points in one short form, and upon it based the same question, which was likewise objected to.

The objection was argued at length, and then the Court took a recess, holding the matter under consideration.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Stocks heavy. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110⅜@110½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 109¼; do. 1865, do. 109¼; do. 1865, new, 108; do. 1867, 108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜. Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89⅜; Canton Co., 67⅜; Cumberland pref., 27; New York Central and Hudson River, 94⅜; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 66⅜; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92⅜; Illinois Central, 133⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 47.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

The Capture of Longwy.

4000 Prisoners and 200 Guns

The Reported Paris Capitulation.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Hanlon's Impending Fate.

A Law in the Way.

Death of George Ticknor

The Great Snow-Storm.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Longwy—4000 Prisoners and 200 Guns Taken.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1·30 P. M.—Depatches have just been received announcing the capitulation to-day of the fortress of Longwy, on the Belgian border, which has been besieged for a long time by the Germans. Four thousand prisoners and two hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors.

Garibaldian Victory at Dijon.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A despatch from Dijon says that the Garibaldians routed the detachment of German landwehr who were guarding the railroad between the villages of Fonteaux and Burgundy.

Count Bismarck

has been appointed Chancellor of the German Empire.

Favre's Safe Conduct.

A despatch from Brussels says Bismarck's reply to M. Favre, refusing safe conduct through the German lines investing Paris, is condemned by the Prussian liberals.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from Africa giving positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

The Italian Crown Prince.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Prince Humbert and wife will pass the remainder of the winter at Rome.

Reported Capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 25—Noon.—No information as to the reported visit of Favre to Versailles has yet been authentically announced. The news is regarded on the Stock Exchange as of doubtful character, and consols have, in consequence, fallen a quarter since the opening.

Continued Rumors of the Surrender.

The *Echo*, just issued, says no official confirmation has yet reached London of the report that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris had commenced at Versailles. The city, however, is full of rumors of that nature.

An Adjournment of the London Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 25—7 A. M.—The London Conference has adjourned till the 31st inst. in consequence of the continued absence of a representative from France, one of the signatary powers of the original treaty relating to the Eastern question. It is known that Earl Granville confers with M. Tissot, French Charge the d'Affaires, before and after each meeting of conference.

The Negotiations for the Surrender of Paris.

LONDON, Jan 25—1·30 P. M.—A Versailles correspondent of the Central Press Association telegraphs that there are good grounds for the belief that the negotiation for the capitulation of Paris is progressing, and it is impossible for the city to resist beyond early in February.

Favre in London.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that Favre reached Versailles yesterday and started for England. He is expected in London to-day.

The *Echo* prints, under reserve, a statement that Favre has arrived at Dover.

The French Loss on the 19th Instant.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An official despatch from Versailles of the 24th says the French loss in the sorties of the 19th was 6000 killed, wounded and missing, while the German loss was only 655.

New German Batteries

have opened fire upon the north side of Paris. A division of the German Army of the South passed south of Besancon, and are threatening the rear of Bourbaki. It appears that

The Garibaldians

after their successful engagement with

The German Landwehr.

between Fontainebleux and Burgundy, tore up the rails and ties and so damaged the railroad that it is now impassable.

Yesterday Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 25—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money and account. American securities firmer; United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, 90; of 1867, 89; 10-40s, 89⅜. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110⅜; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—U. S. bonds, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—11·30 A. M.—Cotton is buoyant: middling uplands, 8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are easier. New corn, 39s. 9d. California wheat, 11s. 11d.

Yesterday Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 25—1 P. M.—Consols are depressed by doubts of the correctness of the news of the expected capitulation of Paris. Sales at 92⅜ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25—1 P. M.—Cotton is active; middling uplands, 8@8⅛d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜d. The sales to-day will probably reach 20,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped at New Orleans in December yet to arrive, 8⅜d. for middling. Beef easier at 116s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 25—2 P. M.—American securities firm: 5-20s of 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Tallow firmer at 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. Linseed Oil firmer at £29@29 5s.

FROM THE STATE.

The Execution of John Hanlon—A Law in the Way—Trouble Anticipated.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.—Since the visit of the Catholic clergymen to the Governor in the interest of John Hanlon, the murderer of little Mary Mohrmann, there have been no further efforts to secure a respite. While some look upon this quietness as a sure indication that his friends are perfectly satisfied that he is the guilty man, others conceive that it foreshadows further trouble. This latter class are of the opinion that the counsel for the condemned man will take advantage of the special act passed at the last session, allowing a writ of error to be filed in the Supreme Court, in order that the testimony as well as the law might be reviewed in cases of murder in the first degree. This became a law hastily, and was intended to apply especially to the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe. The matter was never thoroughly sifted, and in drafting it no limit as to time when the writ should be presented was incorporated. This is where the further trouble in the case of Hanlon is anticipated. It is known that no very determined effort has as yet been made to carry the matter to the Supreme Court under the act of 1870, and it is believed that some notoriety is to be acquired by presenting the writ while Hanlon is on the scaffold. It would certainly be a dramatic scene; and who is there more anxious for such an event than those who have been moving, so to speak, heaven and earth in an endeavor to acquit this murderer of a little girl five years of age? Hanlon, it is asserted has declared that he would not be hung at the time fixed by the Governor, and this, it is thought, means that the public is to be suddenly taken by surprise by some such movement as the above. All this could be obviated by a repeal of the act of 1870 before Wednesday next, and the understanding at present seems to be that the bill which is now in the House committee will be brought out and acted upon without delay.

A Case of a Contested Seat Abandoned.

The case of the contested seat in the Armstrong district has been abandoned, and the committee will submit a report to that effect in a few days. The committee were officially notified of the abandonment last evening by the counsel of Mr. Steele, the contestant.

The Philadelphia and Camden Bridge and Ferry Company.

The bill proposing to incorporate a bridge and ferry company between Philadelphia and Camden, via Windmill Island, has been reported from the committee, and will receive action on Tuesday next. The friends of the measure claim that it is only carrying out the provisions of an act passed in 1820, and assert that it is the only practicable manner of preventing any interruption in the communication between the two cities.

FROM THE WEST.

Endowment System in Beneficial Societies.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—The Grand Lodge of the Beoni Beritti has adopted the endowment system to-day. Each member will pay 50 cents on the death of a brother for the widow and orphans. St. Louis was selected as the next place of meeting.

Snow in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—About four inches of snow fell last night, and rain has been falling all of to-day.

Kansas Senatorial Election—Alexander Caldwell Elected.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 25.—The first ballot of the joint convention of the Kansas Legislature for the election of a United States Senator resulted as follows:—Alexander Caldwell, 87; Samuel J. Crawford, 34; ex-Governor Shannon, 2. The citizens of Leavenworth celebrated the event with music, bonfires, the ringing of bells, and firing salutes. Caldwell is the first man friendly to their interests ever sent to the National Legislature.

German Protest Against Shipment of Arms to France.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—A large meeting of Germans was held to-night in Arbeiter Hall to protest against the sale and shipment of arms from the United States to the French Government. Resolutions were adopted saying that the war has been prolonged by sending arms and ammunition to France from this country; that the action of the Government was contrary to its former policy; that the Germans solemnly protested; and that the Government in its policy had treated with disrespect the services of the Germans in the war for the preservation of the Union. Senator Schurz was complimented.

The Third Ohio Congressional District.

The Executive Committee of Montgomery county, Ohio, have discontinued proceedings in the contest with Colonel Campbell for the seat in the next Congress from the Third district, the necessity, they say, having ceased by reason of Mr. Schenck's foreign appointment and by the justice to be awarded the soldiers through the bill in Congress receding the jurisdiction of the Soldiers' Home to the State of Ohio.

Death of a Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Lewis A. Allen, for several years a local reporter of the daily press, died to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Effects of the Storm—Obstruction to Navigation—The Ferries Blocked.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The ice in the bay is a greater obstruction to navigation to-day than at any time for many years. The Staten Island Ferry-boats find the crossing quite difficult, and their trips are irregular. The Pomma, of the North Shore Ferry, is said to be ice-bound at Elm Park. The Castleton, of the same line, came up this morning more than an hour behind time.

When off the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" she rescued a man who had nearly perished in an effort to cross the stream in an open boat, having been struggling in the ice since 6 A. M. A few minutes later she picked up two men in the same situation, in another ice-bound row-boat. When off the light-house, pilot boat No. 22 was discovered completely ice-bound, having been drifting about all night without being able to find a passage to seaward. The Castleton towed her to this city.

Railway Collision.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—This morning an extra train, westward bound, ran into a freight train, No. 33, opposite Sweet's Hotel, demolishing the caboose. No person was injured.

Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Snow has been falling since early this morning.

Specie Shipment.

The Aleppo takes $93,769 in specie.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of George Ticknor.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—George Ticknor, the distinguished scholar, died to-day at the age of nearly eighty.

Fire in Boston.

A fire last night, No. 258 Washington street, burned the millinery goods shop of Mrs. Shaw. Loss, $5000; other damage, $2500.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Cotton strong; middling upland, 15⅛c.; low middling, 15c. Flour firm but quiet. Wheat firm and stock scarce, and in good demand at yesterday's figures. Corn higher and stock scarce; white, 84@85c.; yellow, 80@82c. Oats, 56@57c. Rye quiet at 85@95c. Provisions buoyant at yesterday's figures. Whisky strong and held at 96@97c.

OBITUARY.

George Ticknor.

George Ticknor, the distinguished author of the "History of Spanish Literature," died to-day at his residence in Boston. Mr. Ticknor was born in 1791, and was educated at Dartmouth College. After graduating he visited Europe, and spent five years in visiting the various countries and in studying the character of the people and their languages. On his return to America he was appointed Professor of the French and Spanish Languages at Harvard College, his leisure being employed in the preparation of his "History of Spanish Literature," which was first published in 1849. This great work established Mr. Ticknor's reputation as a critic and a scholar, and it was the subject of most cordial praise from both American and European reviewers. It is a complete survey of Spanish literature, with admirable critical remarks upon the different authors, interspersed with extracts representing their varieties in style. These extracts are excellent specimens of translation, and they inspire a regret that Mr. Ticknor did not devote himself to introducing some of the classic Spanish authors to the English-speaking public in more complete shape. "The History of Spanish Literature" has been translated into Spanish and German, and is considered the standard work on the subject. In 1863 Mr. Ticknor published a "Life of William H. Prescott," one of the most interesting biographies in the English language.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 26, 1871.

There was scarcely sufficient business transacted in financial circles this morning to enable us to characterize the market. For call loans the demand was exceptionally light, and the weather was too unpropitious to favor outside transactions, thus influencing the market for discounts. 5 to 6 per cent. was the range for call loans, and 7 to 8 per cent. for A 1 mercantile paper. The banks kept their regular customers in good supply at 6 per cent., but the paper most in favor was sixty days and under.

Stocks were very dull but steady. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 100⅜.

Reading Railroad sold in a small way at 49⅛; Pennsylvania at 62½@62¾; Lehigh Valley at 60; Philadelphia and Trenton at 115⅝; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 46⅛@46¼. The only feature was the lively movement in Philadelphia and Erie, which was in demand at 27¼@27⅝, the latter b. o.

In canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 34⅜@34½.

A few shares of Germantown Railroad changed hands at 30½. 15⅝ was bid for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	100⅜	32 sh Leh V R	60
$3000 Read R 7s	105½	32 do	60
$5000 Phil & E 7s	87½	2 do	59⅞
$1000 O C & A 7s	82½	111 do	60
$10000 do....b30.	82½	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	27½
$500 N Penna 7s	95	200 do....b60.	27⅝
$5000 Pa R con mt	94½	100 do....s60.	27½
$7000 Pa 6s, 3 se	106½	100 do....b60.	27⅜
5 sh Penna R	62⅝	200 sh Leh N..s30.	34⅜
10 do	62⅝	100 do....b60.	34½
200 sh Reading R	49⅛	100 sh Germ'n P R.	30½
31 do	49⅛	20 sh Phil & T R	116½
200 do	49⅛		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅜@111½; do. 1862, 109½@109¾; do. 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do. 1865, new, 108@108¼; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, do. 108⅜@108½; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110¾; Gold, 110⅛@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 770@780; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 680@700.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 112@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1864, 109½@109¾; do. 1865, 109½@109¾; do., July, 1865, 108@108⅛; do., July, 1867, 108⅛@108½; do. July, 1868, 108⅜@108⅞; 5s, 10-40, 108⅜@108⅞. Gold, 110⅜@110⅞. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 110½@110¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110⅜	11·35 A. M.	110⅜
11·47 "	110⅜	12·00 M.	110⅜
11·00 "	110⅜	12·05 P. M.	110⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ⅌ ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from $17 to $22 per cord for Chesnut and Spanish Bark.

Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it is in demand at 10½c. to 11¼c. per lb. Timothy is nominal at $6@6·30. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·10.

There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well sustained. A steady demand prevails from the home consumers, and there is some speculative inquiry. 2000 bbls changed hands, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·65@5·75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Ohio do. do. at $6·87½@7·75; and St. Louis do. do. at $8. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25@5·50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is characterized by increased firmness, and prime lots are scarce and easier. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·58@1·60 for Indiana red; $1·60@1·62 for Ohio amber. Rye is scarce, and and may be quoted at 95c.@97c. for Western. Corn is coming forward slowly, and most holders are demanding an advance; sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed yesterday afternoon at 82@82½c., now held at 85c. Oats are unchanged; 700 bushels white Pennsylvania sold at 60c. 4000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley were taken on private terms.

Whisky is scarce, and held at 94c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Cable.)

HAMBURG, Jan. 24.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 26.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, ship May Dunday, from Newport, Wales; bark Lorenzo and brig Seva, from Liverpool; and brig Senorita, from Rio.

In the Roads, bark Templar and brig Redwing, from Rio.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........JANUARY 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........18 | 11 A. M.......24 | 2 P. M.......23

SUN RISES........... 7·16 MOON SETS............11·19
SUN SETS............ 5·10 HIGH WATER.......... 5·54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. and passengers to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. and passengers to John F. Ohl.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, hence, arrived at New York at 12 o'clock last night.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NAVY YARD IN THE DELAWARE.

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

In the reports of the proceedings of the Appropriation Committee of the House at Washington, we see again the full schedule of sums, varying from $50,000 to $250,000 each, set down as approved in the Fortification bill; and in the Army appropriation bill, an equally large schedule of regular expenditures. All these sums are said to be much reduced from the estimates, and the inference appears to be suggested, that the committee has been economical in its action, and, therefore, that the items as approved should go through unquestioned.

But if any one desiring information will go over the list of appropriations for 40 years past, he will find the same items, and the same amounts; each one of the 30 or 40 forts has annually swallowed up its $50,000 or $100,000, until millions have gone to each and every one of them, never to be seen again. The fortification ring is, in fact, quite the peer of the Indian ring, and the resemblance between the annual calls for money of one of these Indian tribes and one of the Canadian border forts is very striking.

All this annual expenditure is dead loss, in most cases. Nothing new or vital is added to the national defenses. That which is really wanted, and which is absolutely essential to national defense, is never touched at all. Not one of these forts is a living thing of modern times. Earthwork approaches of a resolute enemy will plant batteries even on the Charleston marshes which will reduce the strongest of them. We need active, living defenses, which will keep an enemy away from the shores, prevent a landing, and give us time to throw up intrenchments when they may be needed. Nobody would recommend an entire abandonment of the fortifications, of course, but no man of sense would rely upon them exclusively. We require establishments ready to create new defenses, to build floating batteries, armed vessels, gunboats, monitors, or whatever else might, at the time, prove most effective.

And for this purpose we have nothing yet provided. The Navy Department has again and again uttered its warning, and called for the creation of a yard or establishment where armored vessels, floating batteries, and all forms of iron sea defenses can be built at the smallest cost and on the best models. The city of Philadelphia gave a site with half a million of dollars to the Government, without cost, on which to erect works for iron shipbuilding, and to provide for the preservation and repair of the fleet of iron vessels built during the war. The losses annually incurred by neglect of these vessels alone would balance the sums paid the Indian and Fortification rings both together. For every five millions thrown away there, a like sum of five millions is lost by refusing to take care of the costly vessels we have already on our hands.

It would be incredible that such neglect should exist, after our costly experience at the opening of the war, if we did not see the facts each session of Congress, as they are now foreshadowed for this session. What do the delegation from Pennsylvania propose to do in regard to the necessary provisions for laying at least the foundations of the only navy yard at which iron shipbuilding can be had? Last year one or two members of the Massachusetts delegation signalized themselves by a line of behavior toward League Island something like that of Senator Sumner toward the leading measures of this session, but we have been assured that this course would not be repeated, and that now the extremest one of the obstructive economists would cheerfully vote for the only thing that can preserve or maintain our defenses at sea.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

From the N. Y. World.

The requirements for admission into the Naval Academy are of the most elementary character. A scanty knowledge of reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic is all that is required of the boy who enters this institution, the curriculum of which goes no further than that of the public grammar schools; and yet from which he is to emerge in *four years*, not only skilled in seamanship, navigation, gunnery, and infantry tactics, but with an amount of literary and scientific knowledge equal to that to be obtained at Harvard, Yale, or Columbia College. Thus one of them writing in the New York *Times*, January 10, 1869, assures us that "it is admitted (?) that the naval line officers are the best educated men in any branch of the public service. They pass at the Naval Academy an ordeal harder than West Point, Yale, or Harvard, or even Oxford or Cambridge, and are not only thoroughly grounded in everything relating to war, naval and military engineering, etc., but also in the higher sciences and international law; a classical (?) education not attainable elsewhere in this country. No wonder, then, that they are proud of their position and jealous of their rights and privileges, and that they are more dignified and less democratic than their army confreres." We admit the want of democratic instincts, but deliberately charge that not one of its graduates could pass the examination for admission into either the Boston High School, New York Free Academy, once so-called, or the Central High School of Philadelphia. Even in their own profession no one of these graduates has ever risen above the level of obscure mediocrity. The only young officer who achieved distinction during the war was Cushing, who was bilged at the school. The rule among the graduates has been stupidity, ignorance, arrogance, and a subordination of the civil to the military arm. They are the allies, admirers, and weak imitators of absolutism wherever they are sent to fly the flag and misrepresent the country. American men-of-war are no longer the neat, trim models of naval excellence which were the admiration of the great naval powers from the close of that war in which they performed such glorious achievements down to a period of twelve years ago. The old "first luff," who was every inch a sailor, has been supplanted by the modern so-called "executive officer," who is more often ashore than on board, and whose principal function is creating dissension where he should be healing differences. A few years ago an American man-of-war would get under way, come to anchor, and perform her evolutions without a sound being heard save the order of the officer of the deck and the boatswain's whistle. Now, Bedlam itself is not more uproarious. Oaths and yells from on deck and louder outcries from aloft attend every manœuvre, and after it has been gone through with after a fashion in the incomplete way now the rule, a few old warrant and petty officers quietly go around and rectify the mistakes that have been made and do the many things that have been left undone.

The annual cost of maintaining this great nursery of immature snoblings is, according to Admiral Porter, "no greater than that of keeping a small gunboat in commission for the same length of time." The estimates for the Academy for the current fiscal year were $268,375·47; but in addition to these there are nearly ninety naval officers on duty there at an average salary of $2500 per year each, who are paid from the general appropriation "pay of the navy," which puts another small item of $225,000 upon the cost of maintaining this institution, making a sum total of nearly $500,000. Besides the naval officers doing duty at the Academy, there are twenty-five civilian assistant professors, etc., making a total of 106 instructors, assistants, etc., for a school comprising only 175 scholars, who each receives a salary of $500 per year for being taught.

The staff officer brings into the service, at his parents' cost, his education, collegiate and professional, and is ready on the first day to begin work; while the naval cadet receives both pay and credit for service during the whole four years of his pupilage in this great national charity school. The total cost of finishing each one of these Annapolis beneficiaries as a midshipman has risen from $17,000 to $25,000, and even this munificent outlay has failed to secure them an education (which is to actual nautical experience what book agriculture is to farming), as has been clearly demonstrated by the late cruise of the Sabine.

It is quite time that the country at large should know something more of the internal economy of this national institution than is to be had from the specious reports of the annual Board of Visitors—that sort of packed jury which is feasted and feted in doing its holiday visit to Annapolis, and which pretends to pronounce upon the soundness of the fruit laid before it by merely looking at its shining rind, brushed up and polished for the occasion. Let Congress inform itself fully—first, upon the standard of admission into the academy; second, upon the extent and character of the curriculum of studies pursued there; third, upon the number and professional acquirements and previous practical experience of the naval officers employed as instructors; fourth, upon the constitution and mode of working of the Academic Board; fifth, upon the cost of maintaining not only the Academy proper, its grounds and appendages, but the expense attending the ships kept there in ordinary and there fitted out as school-ships, and the total outlay of money upon them while cruising as a practice squadron, and the pay not only of all the officers and men of the navy and marine corps on duty at the Academy and on board these ships, but of the civilians who are employed there as assistant instructors, clerks, servants, watchmen, laborers, etc., and the salaries of the cadets themselves; and sixth, upon the actual results of the system of instruction as exemplified in the graduates of the institution; testimony on this point to be taken not from interested parties, but from old officers of distinguished reputation and known independence, like Admirals Stringham, Shubrick, and Stribling. If this investigation be thoroughly and faithfully made, we engage that the country will be startled by developments at variance with what it has been led to expect from the glowing rodomontades of the late Superintendent of the Academy, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter.

RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A civil engineer with his assistants presents himself at your gate, where he was never seen before, and proceeds to run the line of a projected railroad right through your door-yard, your garden, your house. Every stick, every brick, every board of that house is dear to you: they are all the fruits of your hard labor; you have spent the twenty best years of your life in making that home just what you like; you want to spend the evening of your days quietly in it, and be carried thence to your final rest. You would not exchange it for money; and it has cost you $10,000 to make it what it is. Three commissioners, in whose appointment you had no voice, decide that you must get out—bundle out your duds and be off, and either take the $5000 they award you or get nothing.

And this is right—nay, it is indispensable. The public good is the paramount law. If the railroad were a mere instrument of private gain, the process whereby you are dispossessed of your beloved roof and fireside would be monstrously unjust. But the railroad is a public highway, which certain persons are authorized to construct and manage for the convenience and benefit of the community; and ten millions of people cannot be sent over an ugly hill because your house happens to stand in their way through the adjacent valley. The commissioners are not at liberty to award you constructive or sentimental damages, but only the naked value of the property taken from you against your will. Were they allowed to give you what you might fairly consider that property worth to you, many railroads could not be built, and the public would thereby suffer. The State does not regard the makers of railroads with more favor than it shows you; it is simply intent on serving and benefiting the public to the greatest extent and with the least possible individual hardship.

Do the managers of railroads always consider this? Do they realize that they are public servants, employed to make a superior kind of turnpike, and be reimbursed by equitable tolls levied on those passing over it?

There is a growing conviction that they do not—that they regard their highway as though they had built it across their own lands to facilitate the hauling of coal, or ore, or timber, and were thus entitled to let others use it or not, and to charge those who did use it any price that to themselves seemed right. If they do, they mistake very gravely.

No turnpike company, so far as we know, was ever authorized or allowed to charge travellers or teamsters such rates as its managers saw fit, and tell them, "If you don't like our terms, you are welcome to keep off our road." On the contrary, the State has always prescribed the rates, and compelled obedience thereto. A turnpike or plank road that doubled its charges on the recurrence of November floods, rendering ordinary highways all but impassable, would soon have its toll-gates lifted off their hinges by the ministers of the law, and the public authorized to traverse its entire length without paying.

The public mind seems to be steadily gravitating toward these conclusions:—

I. As the State fixes, in the public interest, the price at which a railroad company may take any one's property which it needs, so the same State should fix the rate of travel and transportation over that company's road. In other words: as the company is authorized to take a farmer's house and ground at an impartial valuation, so the farmer should be authorized to use the railroad's cars and power on similar terms. Hence, the rates of fare and freight should be fixed by some disinterested tribunal authorized by the State, and should be subject to change only with that tribunal's express assent.

II. The stock and bonds of a railroad company should be limited to the sum honestly spent in buying the track, building the road, and providing the necessary equipment. They should under no pretense be watered, and should never be increased, even to pay for extensions or improvements, without express authority from the State.

III. When a railroad company, after paying fair dividends for a number of years, suddenly suspends them, and thenceforth for years professes inability to pay a dime beyond current expenses, including interest on its loans, it should at once be taken in hand by the State, its management thoroughly investigated, and the managers removed from their trust, unless they shall be able to overbear the natural presumption that they have squandered or stolen the net proceeds that belong to their stockholders. Should they ask, "Why should the State interfere so long as our stockholders acquiesce?" the ready answer would be, "The public interest requires the building of more railroads, so that more people shall enjoy their benefits; and your failure to pay dividends impedes and postpones this consummation. You are therefore cited to dispel the obvious presumption that you are stealing, to the prejudice of your own stockholders not merely, but of the entire community as well."

IV. The device for preventing or suppressing conspiracies of railway managers against the public weal by forbidding the consolidation of parallel lines is the merest fog-wreath. It isn't worth the paper whereon it is written. So long as half-a-dozen managers of diverse companies can meet in an office or parlor and double or treble the rates at which they have hitherto transported produce or merchandise, without hindrance or supervision, the value of every farm, the prosperity of every city, is virtually suspended on the good pleasure of three or four men.

—Such are the new ideas now vaguely floating in the air. They may not yet have taken such shape as to render them formidable to the "rings" whereby our great railroads are managed. But any one whose duty it is to watch the currents of public opinion must realize that the times are exceedingly favorable to their reception and diffusion. That which is now "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand" is liable suddenly to expand so as to enshroud the sky, inaugurating a tempest which shall become a tornado.

RECREATIONS OF A MURDERER.

From the N. Y. Times.

Rulloff has broken the silence of his imprisonment by an appeal to public criticism. He has nothing to say about the crime of which he has been convicted, nothing of the dark suspicions that rest upon his previous life, and, unless by implication, nothing to extenuate his choice of a career that has ended so shamefully. To one thing only he is true—and that is, to the memory of what he persists in regarding as the great work of his life, and in virtue of which he asks us to believe that "no man this day upon God's earth has lived with a higher object" than himself. That Rulloff believed that his book upon "Method in the Formation of Language" would bring him enormous profit and reputation is beyond a doubt. It is no less true that he caused the boy whom he had educated to be a common thief to share the same conviction, and that this and other accomplices of his crimes exercised, under his direction, their profession of robbery mainly that the philological *magnum opus* should be brought to a conclusion, and they should be enabled to share in the golden harvest which they felt assured would follow its publication. A more curious delusion, probably, does not exist in all the annals of crime, and judging from the samples of his work that Rulloff has made public, it was as baseless as it was curious. His communication to the Binghamton *Leader* is a most unique mixture of acuteness, erudition, pure nonsense, and pretentious impudence. It is hardly possible to discuss seriously either its "fundamental facts" or its illustrative examples. The man who could so complacently ignore, as Rulloff does in this production, the best-established principles of the science with which he was dealing, while showing, at the same time, culture sufficient to appreciate their force, must either have been a most deliberate charlatan or a most hopeless monomaniac.

Rulloff found ordinary men deceived by sounding phrases that meant nothing; and the average instinct of the common swindler got so far the better of the perceptions of the scholar that he thought to revolutionize what now ranks as one of the most exact of sciences, by formulas which are mere verbiage, and discoveries that are but the pretense of half knowledge. What pitiful jargon, when placed alongside of the laborious accuracy of true scholars, is this man's talk about a method that "was for a long time preserved a secret, and was peculiarly in the possession of the priests." His jumbling together of languages of primary and secondary formation is only equalled by the ridiculous inaccuracy of many of his illustrated roots, for which latter, however, the typographical errors of the *Leader* may be partially answerable. It is difficult to find any satisfactory theory to explain the intellectual anomaly of a man who seems to have dipped into modern philology, and who yet talks about restoring the science to "the same exalted footing as when it flourished in the schools of Greece and Rome," without, apparently, having the slightest consciousness that he is talking the grossest nonsense. Starting with such initial delusions, it is not surprising to find our pseudo-philologist apparently innocent of any knowledge of the true place of the great mother-tongue of all European languages—spoken on the Central Asiatic table-land long before there is any evidence of a sacerdotal caste having existed at all, and when amid the primitive society of a pastoral race the daughter (*duhitri*) was the veritable milk-maid which her name imports, and language embalmed the poetry and the works of daily life so that at a distance of thousands of years we can tell the main features of our race, long before one branch went to people the valley of the Ganges, and the other sent waves of population along the shores of the Euxine.

The scientific pretensions of Rolloff, perhaps, hardly deserved so much attention. It requires but a slight acquaintance with the subject to see through them, and without this slight knowledge their flimsiness can hardly be appreciated. There is, however, some little danger that this interesting felon may impose upon the public pretty much as he imposed upon Mr. Richmond, of Meadville, Pa., with his conchological knowledge about the *spondylus spinosus*, and his anatomical talk about the zygomatic process, and the lamboidal suture. We may freely admit Rulloff's claim to be considered as the veritable *Admirable Crichton* of criminals, without at all losing sight of the fact that neither the interest of science or of humanity will greatly suffer from the consignment to perpetual oblivion of the great work on "Method in the Formation of Language," as well as of its author.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Truckeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.
1 9 cod tM1

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of Premiums, '70	$2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,041

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,959
United States Government Loans	323,942
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
SAMUEL W. JONES,
JOHN A. BROWN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,
AMBROSE WHITE,
WILLIAM WELSH,
JOHN MASON,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
EDW. H. TROTTER,
EDW. S. CLARKE,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
ALFRED D. JESSUP,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.
I 23t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557 00
	Real Estate	56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,829,727·97

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg.
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.
2 1 123

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [3 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton,
John Carrow,
George I. Young,
Jos. R. Lyndall,
Levi P. Coats,
Samuel Sparhawk,
Charles P. Bower,
Jesse Lightfoot,
Robert Shoemaker,
Peter Armbruster,
M. H. Dickinson,
Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870	$600·288·24

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Pimpfel's Patents and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and Plate Work. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.
6 9 mi

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The evidence in the Eisenbrown-White contest has been all taken, and the committee will now take up its report.

—The Democratic Convention of the Seventeenth Representative district met last night in Frankford and nominated Henry W. Dittman. His opponent is G Howard Griffith.

—An alarm of fire was caused at about twenty minutes before 10 o'clock last night, by the burning of a large three-story brick house, known as the Norris Mansion, owned by John Schaeffer, situated on York street, between Third and Fourth, opposite Oriana. The building was occupied by four German laborers, named Peter Marks, Charles Weiss, Fred. Yeager, and Philip Rukeber, with their families. The upper stories and roof were entirely burned out, and their occupants lost all their goods either by fire or water. The fire originated in the apartments occupied by Philip Rukeber, who states that he left his kerosene lamp burning "a little" when he went out before 9 o'clock. None of the occupants of the building were insured. The owner, Mr. Schaeffer, is out of the city, so that it was impossible to ascertain as to his insurance. The loss will be about $300 to the building, besides that suffered by the inmates.

—The report of the Grand Scribe was submitted to the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias yesterday afternoon. It is as follows:—

Number of lodges Jan. 25, 1870..........	233
" " 24, 1871..........	283
Instituted during the year..............	50
Initiations " "	7,637
Rejections " "	535
Admissions by card "	266
Withdrawn " "	573
Suspensions "	2,161
Deaths "	277
Number of Past Chancellors..............	2,023
" Members..............	36,838
Amount paid for burial benefits and relief during the year..............	$101,572·18
Amount received by subordinate lodges during the year..............	328,783·54
Amount expended by subordinate lodges during the year..............	267,220·57
Amount in W. and O. Fund..............	5,071·22
Amount on hand and invested..............	224,740·04

The receipts into the treasury of the Grand Lodge during the year amounted to $10,083·05.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Senatorial contest in West Virginia is warming up.

—The Mississippi Legislature reassembled on Tuesday, and bills were introduced repealing the Usury laws.

—The Kansas Legislature, yesterday, elected Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, United States Senator.

—A society has been formed in Chicago to aid the French peasantry immediately upon the conclusion of the war.

—The father of Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, died yesterday afternoon at Easton, Pa., in the 80th year of his age.

—The public buildings question was again broached in the State Legislature yesterday, and a lively discussion ensued.

—Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln was unveiled last night in the rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington, amid grand ceremonies.

—The Senate bill fixing the salaries of Philadelphia Row officers was favorably reported at Harrisburg yesterday, with some amendments.

—The House Judiciary Committee, yesterday, agreed to report a bill to repeal the act providing for a March session of the Forty-second Congress.

—In the celebrated Yerger case, of Mississippi, the Grand Jury have ignored the bill charging murder, and it is thought that the accused will be acquitted.

—By direction of the President the headquarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the headquarters of Major-General Halleck.

—The residence of William Crowen, at Braidwood, Ill., was burned a few nights ago, and two of his children and a Mr. William Reynolds, who attempted to rescue them, perished in the flames.

Foreign Affairs.

—Alencon is evacuated.

—All the troops at Havre are under marching orders.

—Trochu's resignation has been accepted by the Council of National Defense.

—The Prussians have cut the railway between Lyons and Besancon, at Byans.

—It is believed that negotiations for the capitulation of Paris have been opened.

—The London Conference met again yesterday, and adjourned over another week.

—The Liberals of Prussia condemn Bismarck, and not Favre, for delaying peace.

—There was an extensive conflagration at Longwy on Monday, caused by the shells from the Prussian guns.

—Gambetta arrived, incognito, at Brussels, on Monday, and had an interview with the French and Italian Ministers.

—A Tuesday's despatch from Berney says that a French detachment is marching upon Abbeville, well supplied with artillery.

—Bismarck says that Bourbaki is so hemmed in by several Prussian commands that he must soon surrender, and that Paris will capitulate in a day or two, when three hundred thousand Germans will be let loose to subjugate France.

—Chicago takes it for granted that to see it is the sole object of the coming visit of the Russian Prince Imperial.

—Brighum Young's influence is said to be on the wane to such a degree that he thinks of getting on the wain himself and migrating.

—A Mobile fire-eater has challenged a stranger who mistook him for a mulatto. Wouldn't it be better for him to use lead in the form of a cosmetic?

—The motive of an attempt at suicide is euphumistically described in a Kentucky paper as "temporary aberration of the mind, caused by liquor."

—Cardinal Antonelli threatens to follow the example of Peter the Hermit and preach a new crusade throughout all Catholic countries for the recovery of Rome.

—Mr. J. F. Shepherd has been appointed appraiser of merchandise at St. Louis. As if they didn't praise their own wares enough there already without governmental assistance.

—The Methodist Church at Salt Lake City has one hundred members, and six Methodist ministers are already at work in that Territory.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1870. No. 67. In Divorce.
CHARLOTTE DAWSON, by her next friend, etc.,
vs. JAMES V. DAWSON.

To JAMES V. DAWSON, Respondent.—Sir:—You will take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 28, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

CHARLES S. PANCOAST,
Attorney for Libellant,
No. 416 WALNUT Street.
1 19thm4t*

MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1677. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against ALEXANDER BUIST, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-six cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the southwest corner of Pine and Aspen, or Albion, streets, in the Seventh ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Pine street thirty-eight feet, and extending in depth southward along said Aspen or Albion street fifty-two feet.

N. B.—On this lot there are erected two brick houses, No. 2116 and 2118 Pine street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said ALEXANDER BUIST, owner, etc., and PHILIP DOUGHERTY and ALEXANDER BUIST, registered owners, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said buildings and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred eighty dollars and thirty-six cents should not be levied on the said buildings and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1678. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against EURISTA or KOONS, owners, or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those three certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Front street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, one of them at the distance of fifty-four (54) feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-six feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; another of them at the distance of one hundred and twenty-six feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street seventy-two feet and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street; and the other of them at the distance of two hundred and sixteen feet northward from the north side of Diamond street, containing in front on said Front street thirty-seven feet more or less, and in depth westward one hundred and ten feet to Hope street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA or KOONS, owner, etc., and CHARLES FAUL, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lots of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lots of ground to the use of the said claimant, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1679, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be the owner, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner for the sum of two hundred and thirty-nine dollars for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward, along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said EURISTA and EURISTA or SCOTT, owner, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said plat of ground, that they may be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1680. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents, for registered taxes, to wit, against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the west side of Second street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, commencing at a point at the distance of sixty-two feet eleven and one-half inches northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of Second street one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, thence along the same southwestward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the east side of Philip street, thence southward along the same one hundred and five feet ten and seven-eighths inches to a point, and thence northeastward one hundred and thirty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches to the west side of Second street and place of beginning. Also, all that certain triangular lot situate on the west side of Philip street, in the ward and city aforesaid, commencing at the distance of thirty-eight feet and one-half inch northward from the north side of Norris street, thence extending northward along the west side of said Philip street sixty-seven feet two and one-eighth inches to the middle line of Wager street, vacated, and thence along same line southwestward thirty (30) feet, more or less, to a point, and thence southeastward sixty-one feet eleven and one-half inches to the west side of Philip street and place of beginning.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make to the said E. W. RUSTA and EURISTA, owners, reputed owners, etc., and FREEMAN SCOTT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1681. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground, situated on the southwest line of Sergeant street and the east line of Collins street, thence southeastward along Sergeant street ninety-six feet ten and three-eighths inches; thence southwesterly at right angles to the same one hundred and forty feet to the northeast side of Dickinson street; thence northwestward along the same fifty feet to the east side of Collins street; thence northward along the same one hundred and forty seven feet seven and three-quarter inches to Sergeant street, the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said A. B. AYRES, owner or reputed owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1682, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, and RICHARD G. STOTESBURY, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty eight cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeast corner of Cumberland and Coral (now Diamond) streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Cumberland street eighty-seven feet, and extending in depth southwestward along said Diamond street, eighty feet, more or less, to an alley.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said STOTESBURY & AYRES, owners or reputed owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1683. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against JAMES TEAGUE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the south side of Poplar street, in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of seventeen feet six inches westward from the west side of Ontario street, containing in front or breadth on said Poplar street seventeen feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward on the east line thirty-nine feet, and on the west line thereof forty-two feet two and five-eighths inches.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a three-story brick house, being No. 1238 Poplar street.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said JAMES TEAGUE, owner, etc., and estate of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirteen cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1684. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The City of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southeastward of Susquehanna avenue and Hope street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Susquehanna avenue fifty-six feet, and extending that width in length or depth southward along the east side of Hope street sixty-nine feet.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said E. W. RUSTA, E. W. EURISTA, EURISTA and SCOTT, and KOONS or SCOTT, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and six dollars and forty-seven cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1685. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, JOHN FIRTH, GEORGE TROVILE, and SKATING RINK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents, to wit:—for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the north side of Chesnut street, in the Ninth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of twenty feet westward from the west side of Twenty-third street, containing in front on said Chesnut street two hundred and twenty feet, and extending in length or depth northward of that width one hundred and eight feet six inches to a twenty-five feet wide street called Johnston street.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick and stone building, used as a Skating Rink, etc.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said FREDERICK WILHELM, H. P. LINX, etc., owners, etc., and BARNABAS HAMMETT, registered owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners or reputed owners, or whoever may be owners, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the intersection of the centre of Mill street with the centre of Perry street, both now vacated, in the Fifteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, then extending westward along the centre of said Perry street two hundred and twenty-six feet four and five eighths inches to the centre of Charles street, vacated, then northeastward along the centre of said Charles street three hundred and five feet eight and one-eighth (305 8⅛) inches, thence eastward eighty-two feet four and one-quarter inches to the centre of Mill street, thence southward along the centre of the same two hundred and sixty-four feet three and seven-eighths (264 3⅞) inches to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said BERGDOLL & PSOTTA and MATTHEW NEWKIRK, owners, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-five cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1845. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all those two certain lots or pieces of ground situated on the west side of Third and east side of Fourth streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred feet northward from the north side of York street; one of them containing in front on said Third street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth westward one hundred and two feet six inches to Oriana street; and the other of them containing in front on said Fourth street one hundred and fifty feet, and extending in depth eastward one hundred and two feet six inches to Oriana street.

And whereas it is alleged that the sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM R. DUNN and GEORGE WILLIAMS, owners, etc. and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents should not be levied on the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1846. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwest corner of Susquehanna avenue and Lawrence street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on said Susquehanna avenue eighty-nine feet seven and one-half inches, and extending of that width in length or depth southward along said Lawrence and Okney streets one hundred and fourteen feet, more or less, to ground now or late of Rebecca Mullin.

N. B.—On this lot there is erected a large brick school-house, known as the Megargee Public School.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show, if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents should not be levied on the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro. Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1847. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of York, and northwest side of Tulip street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, beginning at the northeast corner of York and Tulip sts.; containing in front or breadth said York street seventy-two feet, and extending in length or depth northeastwardly along the northwest side of Tulip street, one hundred and twenty-five feet three inches to Emlen street.

N B—On this lot there is erected a large brick school house, known as the "Witte Public School."

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said WILLIAM H. WITTE, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building and lot of ground that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty three cents should not be levied of the said building and lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1848. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, against WILLIAM B JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the southwesterly side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of sixty feet southeasterly from Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth southwesterly between line parallel with said Martha street eighty-four feet ten and three-quarter inches to Pepper street.

And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you, that you make known to the said WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimanst, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1849, December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against unknown owner or reputed, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, to wit, for registered taxes against, all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast side of Tucker street, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of one hundred and seven feet eight and one quarter inches southeast of Martha street, containing in front on said Tucker street eighty-eight feet, and in depth northeastward one hundred and ten feet eight and one-eighth inches to Jackson street.

And whereas, It is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimant, now we command you that you make known to the said unknown owner, or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of out said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1850. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia has filed a claim in our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia against RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the northeast corner of Tucker and Sepviva streets, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Sepviva street one hundred and eleven feet nine and seven-eighths inches, and extending in depth eastward along said Tucker street one hundred feet.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you, that you make known to the said RICHARD FITLER, owner or reputed owner, etc., and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonota y.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—No. 1974. December Term, 1870.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

Whereas, The city of Philadelphia have filed a claim in our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia against J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents, to wit, for registered taxes against all that certain lot or piece of ground situated on the east side of the Frankford road, in the Nineteenth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of eighty feet north of Huntingdon street, thence extending eastward forty-six feet one and three-quarter inches to a point, thence southeastward forty-six feet one and three quarter inches to the northwest side of Ambler street, thence northeast along the same forty feet, thence northwestward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to a point, thence westward fifty-six feet four and one-half inches to the southeast side of said Frankford road, and thence southeastwardly along the same forty feet to the place of beginning.

And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said claimants, now we command you that you make known to the said J. K. SULGER, owner or reputed owner, or whoever may be owner, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said lot of ground, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at a District Court to be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of February next, to show if anything they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents should not be levied of the said lot of ground to the use of the said claimants, according to the form and effect of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient. And have you then there this writ.

{L. S.} Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

SAMUEL B. WELSH,
Pro Prothonotary.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,

No. 19 WILLIAM Street,

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. 1 7 3mt

CITY OF BALTIMORE

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.
1 6 60t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF
FIFTY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4. First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Admission Tickets..............	One Dollar
Reserved Seats..............	Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle..............	Fifty Cents
Gallery..............	Twenty-five Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscription Tickets for the Three Concerts, including Reserved Seats, THREE DOLLARS.

The sale of Subscription Tickets only will commence on Thursday, January 26, at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and close Saturday, January 28.

Sale of seats for single nights will commence on Monday, January 30, at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 23 6t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE.
THURSDAY, January 26,
at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—

Andre & Co., No. 1164 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 531 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.

And at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, Nos. 502, 504, 506 CHERRY Street.
1 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
respectfully announces
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
January 30 and 31,
assisted by the renowned Pianist,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
and the celebrated Vocalists,
SIGNOR VERONI, Tenor,
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI, Baritone.
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY.............. Director
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Family Circle..............	50 cents
Gallery..............	25 "

RESERVED SEATS, 50 cents extra. For sale on and after THURSDAY, January 26, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Messrs. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

The Grand Piano used at Miss Kellogg's Concert is from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Albert Weber, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, New York.

THOMAS R TURNBULL,
Business Manager.
1 24 7t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,
commencing MONDAY, Jan. 23,
consisting of
THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL,
18 years of age, and pronounced by our leading physicians to be the most remarkable person on
THE FACE OF THE EARTH.
MISS ANNA SWAN,
the famous
NOVA SCOTIAN GIANTESS,
the tallest person in the world.
MADAME HALLAEN,
the renowned American Bearded Lady.
CAPTAIN M. V. BATES,
the tallest man living. Receptions from 2 till 5 and 7 till 10 P. M. 1 25 2t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
the world-renowned Cantatrice.
MISS LIZZIE PIERSON.
DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.
MR. W M. HAMILTON,
the great English Baritone.
MASTER CHARLES DEAN,
the Boy Soprano.

Reserved Seats..............	$1·00
Family Circle..............	50

To be had at NORTH'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 1 21 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 26,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MISS LEONA CAVENDER.

This charming little artist will make her fourth appearance in Philadelphia, her native city, in Brougham's new local drama, entitled

MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.
Miss LEONA CAVENDER as.............. MINNIE
as performed by her at
WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with
SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.............. Lessee and Manager
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 26,
WILD OATS
AND KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
ROVER.............. E. L. DAVENPORT
supported by the STAR COMPANY.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 CHESNUT street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
ONLY NIGHT OF MUCH ADO.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 26,
Shakespeare's fine comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MRS. JOHN DREW as BEATRICE,
Aided by the Full Company.
FRIDAY—"School for Scandal."
SATURDAY—Great Double Bill.
MONDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON and Troupe.
PARIS! PARIS! PARIS!

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,
IN THEIR
SOIREES D'ETHIOPE,
unequalled throughout the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 23 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE
OF THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
Now on Exhibition at
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. 1 21stuth

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,
"THE EMERALD POOL,"
on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

THE cable telegrams forwarded last night narrow down the surrender of Paris to a mere question of terms, and a definite acknowledgment of the supremacy of the invaders is hourly expected. It is reported that Jules Favre proposes the capitulation of Paris and the garrison with the honors of war, but that Bismarck insists on an unconditional surrender and a conclusion of the whole war on German terms, under a threat that if these demands are not acceded to by the Provisional Government they will be granted by the Bonapartes, who, in turn, will be replaced upon the throne and upheld by German bayonets. This last scheme is turning the tables with a vengeance; and, if carried out, it will force France to drain the last dregs of the bitter cup she applied to German lips during the dominance of the First Napoleon. He put his puppets on various German thrones, meanwhile holding in a vice-like grip German fortresses and plundering vast districts of German territory; and now the dread alternative of submission to a similar fate is presented to the besieged, war-worn, half-famished, half-frozen, and fearfully miserable citizens of Paris.

France has no right, in the face of her lamentable failure to succor or relieve Paris, to expect that its defense can be prolonged. Neither Washington nor Richmond would have held out many weeks, in our war, if they had been isolated from supporting armies and deprived of the means of obtaining new supplies of food; and it is almost incredible that means for feeding a population of several millions were in fact stored away in Paris in advance of the present disasters.

Definite news of the formal capitulation may be received at any moment. The only remaining question is the effect of its downfall on future negotiations. The Germans desire, above all other things, to bring their long and arduous labors to a triumphant conclusion, while the French cherish a vague hope that resistance may be maintained, in some fashion, after their capital has been surrendered. As Jeff. Davis hoped, after he fled from Richmond, and even after the armies of Lee and Johnston were lost, to get beyond the Mississippi and galvanize a new rebellion there, so some of the French leaders hope to continue the unequal contest on a new scene until the patience of the invaders is literally exhausted. But the Germans will not submit to this prolongation of the war if it is possible to bring it to a speedy conclusion, and it remains to be seen how far Bismark will be able to extract future German safety and security from the existing misery and the awful dilemma of unhappy Paris.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE anti-Penn Squareites have apparently not yet given up all hope of being able to defeat the wishes of the people of Philadelphia by preventing the public buildings from being erected upon the site chosen for them at the election held last October. A bill was introduced yesterday in the State House of Representatives explanatory of the act of last session, and directing that the public buildings shall be erected upon one or more of the four Penn Squares and not upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. Mr. Smith—the immaculate Smith—was quite certain that there had not been a fair vote; the virtuous Josephs declared that in advocating the original bill he had never supposed the streets would be obstructed, and the incorruptible Cloud insisted that the people had voted under a misapprehension. The people of Philadelphia were certainly as competent last October to decide upon the merits of the public buildings controversy as they were upon the merits of Messrs. Smith, Cloud, Josephs, and some other members of the delegation from this city who are now endeavoring to defeat their wishes; but because they erred in electing certain unfit persons to represent them in the Legislature, it does not necessarily follow that they did not understand all the ins and outs of the question of locating the public buildings. The Philadelphia members, in the face of the vote of last October, could not make the country members see the thing in exactly the desired light, and Mr. Chalfant, of Montour county, appropriately remarked that as seven hundred thousand people had expressed their wishes by the ballot, no thimble-rigging should be allowed to thwart their desire. Mr. Miller, the introducer of the bill, and other Philadelphia members, were exceedingly anxious to have it referred to a special committee composed of themselves, but they were unable to accomplish this, and in the regular routine it was consigned to the care of the Commitee on Municipal Corporations. The individuals who distinguished themselves by advocating this impudent proposition were Messrs. Miller, Elliott, Cloud, Smith, and Josephs. Its opponents were Messrs. Johnson and Dumbell, who, we hope, will keep an eye on their colleagues, and exert themselves to prevent them during the balance of the session from playing any such little game as that attempted yesterday. The people of this city understand this whole controversy thoroughly by this time, and they know now, as they did last October, that the opposition to the Penn Square site comes entirely from property-holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares, who selfishly wish to defeat a great public improvement in order that they may be able to continue the business of letting out offices at the most extravagant rate, to lawyers and others. By the decision of the Supreme Court, the public buildings cannot be erected upon any ground now owned by the city except Penn Squares, and all the opposition to the site selected by the people is pure factiousness, that can achieve nothing for the benefit of those who are endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of the Building Commissioners. The public buildings will undoubtedly be erected at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and it would be creditable to those who have been defeated in their desire to have them placed elsewhere to cease agitating the subject, and to avoid tempting the virtue of the weak brethren in the Legislature, especially as nothing can be gained by it.

At a later hour of the session Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to limit the cost of the public buildings to $4,000,000, and to prevent the city of Philadelphia from being bound by any contracts for a greater sum. Such an act as this might not be injudicious, but the Legislature before passing it should find out whether such a building as is needed can be put up for the sum stated. If it can, well and good, but for the Legislature to fix the cost of the public buildings by a hap-hazard calculation not based upon any but the roughest estimates, will only embarrass the commissioners and do vastly more harm than good.

THE question of abolishing the income tax was up for discussion yesterday in the United States Senate, and Senator Scott made an able argument against its further continuance. The retention of the tax was argued for by Senator Sherman, who represents a constituency among whom hard cash is a scarce article, and who consequently do not feel the inconveniences of the tax as do the people of the Eastern States. Senator Sherman advanced the rather peculiar opinion that the arguments against the income tax will apply with equal force to the tax on sugar, tea, coffee, and other necessaries of life, thereby proving that he either does not understand or else that he purposely misrepresents the opponents of the tax. Senator Sherman ought to understand, if he does not, that the income tax is obnoxious not so much on account of the amount it takes out of the pockets of a very limited class of citizens, as for its inquisitorial character. Notwithstanding the unpleasant features of the income tax, it was submitted to patiently by the people of the country so long as the Government needed the money, but it would not have been submitted to with the same cheerfulness if it had not been clearly understood that it should expire by limitation at a certain date. Its continuance at this time is, therefore, a piece of bad faith on the part of Congress that cannot be condemned in too severe terms, and we hope sincerely that before the present session passes away the people of the country will be relieved of a burden that they feel they are no longer called upon to bear.

MISS REAM's statue of Mr. Lincoln was unveiled at the Capitol last night, amid music by the band and speeches by Senatorial, Supreme Court, and Congressional orators. It is delightful to read the assurance of a grave Senator that only a few years ago she was a little girl employed in the Post Office at six hundred dollars a year, while now she has her work publicly exhibited in the rotunda, after having received from an over-generous body of voters-away-of-the-public-money sufficient funds to pay for her entire art education, to hire such artistic aid as was necessary to complete her work ten times over, and pay the expenses of a nice trip to Italy besides. Art is a great thing; it deserves encouragement; and public money may often be worthily bestowed upon its best products; but as there are at least ten thousand American girls who, under equally favorable circumstances, would become the peers of Vinnie Ream in the business of moulding statuary, we see no good reason for singling her out for the special honors and special rewards she has received. If the Capitol is to be adorned by statuary, let it be procured from the masters of the art, and not from pupils educated at the public expense.

HON. JASPER E. BRADY, who died in Washington on the 24th instant, was once a prominent politician in southern Pennsylvania. He represented Franklin county several years in the Legislature, and in 1846 was elected to Congress over Hon. Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, by a clever majority. Subsequently he became a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, which continued until his death.

NOTICES.

ECONOMY should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Sold by all Druggists.

THIS HEAVY SNOW STORM will give thousands in this city bad colds, especially if they are bilious. Now, the best plan is to go at once and buy a box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and clean out the liver and stomach. By doing this now it may save hundreds from consumption. Let everybody go to-morrow and buy a box of these wonderful Pills, and take a big dose.

SKATING PARKS.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SPLENDID SKATING,
BEAUTIFUL ICE,
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.

THURSDAY NEXT, January 26, 1871,
FIRST GRAND
COTERIE FANTASTIQUE!
KING CARNIVAL ON ICE.

NOTICE.

Having obtained a beautiful smooth surface of ice, the managers respectfully announce their First Grand Coterie Fantastique. They have made arrangements which; promise to excel any carnival ever given in this city. Several professional, and Philadelphia's best amateur skaters will appear in comic costumes. Two full Bands of Music will be in attendance—United States Marine Band; Liberty Silver Cornet Band, Professor Benj. K. McClurg, Conductor.

By request, the large dining-room (100x25 feet) will be cleared at 9 o'clock for dancing purposes. Mr. E. B. Reilly, Conductor.

Admission as usual. No extra charge. All tickets good on this occasion.

Costumes, masks, etc., can be had at the Rink.

Positively no postponement on account of snow or rain storms.

1 25 2t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

CARRIAGES.

1870. SLEIGHING SEASON. 1871.

WM. D. ROGERS & CO.
FINE SIX SEAT, PONY AND SINGLE CUTTER
SLEIGHS,
ALBANY STYLE.
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street.
FACTORY,
THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS.
Formerly occupied by
GEO. W. WATSON & CO. (Retired.)
1 26 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Man Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

"THE OLDEST STOVE PROBABLY IN THE United States is the one which warms the hall of Virginia's Capitol, in Richmond. It was made in England, and sent to Richmond in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its present location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs, has been contemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics and two imperial governments of France. The great Republic of America has been torn by internal strife, the breaches partly healed, and still the old stove remains unmoved in the midst of all."

A skilful mechanic having investigated the above, forms the conclusion that it is one of the old "Bartlett family" make, still manufactured, with many improvements, by

JOB BARTLETT & SONS,
S. E. corner of TENTH and FILBERT Sts.,
1 20 21t Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 811 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

OIL PAINTINGS.

We have now on public exhibition and shall sell On Monday and Tuesday, 30th and 31st inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., without reserve,

150 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
INCLUDING A PRIVATE COLLECTION.

The following eminent artists are represented:—

Rothermel,	A. Gerlach,	Juan Currie,
J. Hamilton,	T. Von Brees,	T. H. Smith,
E. D. Lewis,	M. C. Ream,	S. F. Bensell,
T. D. Briscoe,	Krause,	Thos. Moran,
W. H. Weisman,	Hill,	W. S. Young.

Also, several fine PASTELS, by S. C. Waters.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

CLOTHING.

GREAT BROWN HALL.

RUNNING OFF THE REMAINING
WINTER STOCK WILL ALL BE SOLD
&
RATES RUINOUSLY REDUCED!
WHO WANTS IT? WALK IN AND EXAMINE!
R. & W.

Think you had better come in and look at this Winter stock as it goes off.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.
CUSTOMER WORK

Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with
CUTTERS
Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
WARRANTED PURE
Old Government Java Coffee,
Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.
For sale only at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·00
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	45
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	60
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Walter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

56 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetis, will be included in the sale.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 1 13 stuth1m

FURS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
LADIES' FANCY FURS!

In order to close out in the shortest possible time my large and elegant assortment of
Fashionable Furs,
Preparatory to removal, I have decided to make such
A Reduction in the Prices
AS TO
UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
HENRY RASKE,
12 15thstu†f No. 930 ARCH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
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JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124.
SILVERWARE.

ARE NOW OPENING AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
Sterling Silver Ware
In Plain and Fancy Designs.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
1 17 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.
PRIOR TO STOCK TAKING,
February 1,
WE WILL CLOSE OUT,
Regardless of Cost,
BALANCE OF
DRESS GOODS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND CLOTH SKIRTS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS AND PLAIDS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, BLANKETS, ETC.

We offer Special Bargains in BLACK SILKS, upon which our customers can now save from 25 cents to 50 cents on the yard.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu† PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

WINES.

HOCK WINES.

Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN,
COLOGNE,
on the Rhine, an invoice of
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of
JOHANNISBERG,
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STEINWEIN,
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VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.
For sale by [1 14 12t
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best refrences as to character and capacity.

Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The following Statement is made in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital		$200,000·00
Paid up		195,500·00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Philadelphia		$54,500·00
Ground rent		1,100·00
National Bank of Republic stock		50,000·00
Second National Bank stock		10,800·00
Philadelphia City Sixes, untaxed		20,000·00
Chamber of Commerce stock		400·00
Real Estate		3,500·00
Loans on collaterals		8,224·72
Balances due from agents		6,545·14
Interest due and accrued		1,953·43
Office furniture and fixtures		3,750·00
Instalments on stock due		4,500·00
Cash in bank and on hand		36,138·74
		$201,412·03
RECEIPTS FOR 1870.		
Fire premiums on $4,016,314		$38,305·79
Interest		10,533·00
		$48,838·79
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Losses, all settled	$18,055·21	
Return premiums and reinsurance	1,725·01	
Expenses:—Rent, commissions, salaries, advertising, taxes	16,107·87	
		35,888·09
		$12,950·70

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

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Charles Richardson,	William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn,	Charles Stokes,
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Robert Pearce,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Nathan Hilles,
John Kessler, Jr.	Mordecai Buzby.

1 19 tstu12trp

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THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING,
TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING,
QUILTING, GATHERING, AND
SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING,
EMBROIDERING ON THE
EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-
HOLE AFD EYE-
LET HOLE
WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing p poses on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of th work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.	*Drexel, Harjes & Co.,* No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL, PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7·25; Nut, $6·25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 90 rp tf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The Enumeration Complete—The Aggregate Population of the Country 38,535,153, an Increase of 22·55 Per Cent. in Ten Years—Comparisons with the Past Population.

Complete returns of the recent census from all the States and Territories have been received at the Census Bureau in Washington, by which the aggregate population of the country is shown to be 38,535,153. The revision of these returns will necessarily make some changes, but they will probably not be material enough to affect the aggregate, or the relative rank of the States.

In the following table we give the population of each State, according to the returns of 1870 and 1860, with the percentage of increase in the ten years, and the relative rank of each State at the time of the two enumerations. Three States have been admitted into the Union since the census of 1860 was taken, Nebraska and Nevada by change from a Territorial form of government, and West Virginia by the partition of Virginia. In the column of relative rank in 1860, these three States are indicated by an asterisk (*). The population of old Virginia in 1860 is divided in the table between the two States as they are now constituted, to show the actual increase in each during the decade:—

STATE.	1870.		1860.		Increase Per Cent.
	Rank.	Pop.	Rank.	Pop.	
Alabama	16	996,992	13	964,201	3·50
Arkansas	26	483,179	25	435,450	0·91
California	24	560,285	25	379,994	47·45
Connecticut	25	537,418	24	460,147	16·81
Delaware	34	125,015	32	112,216	11·41
Florida	33	187,756	31	140,425	33·71
Georgia	11	1,200,609	11	1,057,286	13·55
Illinois	4	2,539,638	4	1,711,951	47·76
Indiana	6	1,673,046	6	1,350,428	23·89
Iowa	12	1,191,802	20	674,913	76·59
Kansas	29	362,872	33	107,206	237·55
Kentucky	8	1,321,001	9	1,155,684	14·32
Louisiana	21	732,731	17	708,002	3·49
Maine	23	626,463	22	628,279	d. ·29
Maryland	20	780,806	19	687,049	13·62
Massachusetts	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	18·38
Michigan	13	1,184,296	16	749,113	58·09
Minnesota	28	435,511	30	172,123	153·02
Mississippi	18	834,170	14	791,305	5·42
Missouri	5	1,715,000	8	1,182,012	45·09
Nebraska	35	123,000	*	28,841	326·48
Nevada	37	42,491	*	17,364	144·71
New Hampshire	31	318,300	27	326,073	d.2·38
New Jersey	17	905,794	21	672,035	34·78
New York	1	4,364,411	1	3,880,735	12·46
North Carolina	14	1,069,614	12	992,622	7·76
Ohio	3	2,659,214	3	2,339,511	13·67
Oregon	36	90,922	34	52,465	73·30
Pennsylvania	2	3,515,993	2	2,906,115	20·99
Rhode Island	32	217,356	29	174,620	24·48
South Carolina	22	728,000	18	703,708	3·45
Tennessee	9	1,257,983	10	1,109,801	13·35
Texas	19	797,500	23	604,215	31·99
Vermont	30	330,552	28	315,098	4·82
Virginia	10	1,224,830	5	1,219,630	·43
West Virginia	27	445,616	*	376,684	18·30
Wisconsin	15	1,055,167	15	775,881	36·00
Total, States	37	38,092,653	34	31,194,252	22·11
District Columbia		131,706		75,080	75·65
Arizona		9,658		....	....
Colorado		39,706		36,538	8·67
Dakota		14,181		2,576	450·50
Idaho		14,998		....	....
Montana		20,594		....	....
New Mexico		91,852		83,009	10·65
Utah		86,786		40,699	113·24
Washington		23,901		11,168	114·01
Wyoming		9,118		....	..
D. C. & Territo's		442,500		249,070	77·66
States		38,092,653		31,194,252	22·11
Aggregate		38,535,153		31,443,322	22·55

It will be noticed that two States, Maine and New Hampshire, show a slight decrease in the population as compared with 1860. This is the first time that the decennial enumeration has shown a decrease in any State, but between 1850 and 1860 New Hampshire and Vermont remained almost stationary, the increase in the former State being but 2·55 per cent., and in the latter only ·31 per cent. The great strides taken by some of the Western States since 1860, and the partition of Old Virginia, have somewhat disarranged the relative rank of the States, but a number still retain the position they held in 1860.

The gradual progress of the population of the entire country since the first census enumeration, that of 1790, is shown in the following:—

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
1790	3,929,827	....	....
1800	5,305,925	1,376,098	35·02
1810	7,239,814	1,933,889	36·45
1820	9,638,131	2,398,317	33·13
1830	12,866,020	3,227,889	33·49
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32·67
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35·87
1860	31,443,322	8,251,446	35·59
1870	38,535,153	7,091,831	22·55

Previous to 1860, the decennial increase had ranged between 32·67 per cent. and 36·45 per cent., a degree of uniformity that has been rather remarkable. During the last ten years, however, the rate of increase has fallen to 22·55 per cent., or less than two-thirds of the rate during the previous decade. If the usual rate of increase had been maintained during the past ten years, the present population of the country would have been 42,630,854, or about 4,100,000 greater than is shown to be the case. The disturbing element of the war against the Union is to be credited with the result as it stands, and this loss of over four millions of inhabitants in ten years is not the least important legacy bequeathed to the country by the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. During the next ten years, however, we may expect to witness an increase in our aggregate population even greater than any recorded in the past.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Minnie's Luck* will be represented this evening, with Miss Leona Cavender in the leading *rôle*.

On Monday Mr. J. S. Clarke will commence an engagement of six nights, during which we understand that a complimentary benefit will be extended to Mr. J. D. Stockton, author of the comedy of *Fox and Goose*.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening O'Keefe's bright old comedy of *Wild Oats* will be given, with Mr. E. L. Davenport as "Rover."

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be played this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. Rufus Adams will appear as "Sir Peter Teazle," in Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal*.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of songs, dances, and Ethiopian burlesques will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening in the "Lecture-room."

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" will be removed from Earles' Galleries after to-day.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will give two grand concerts at the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mr. James M. Wehli, pianist; Signor Veroni, tenor; Signor A. Randolfi, baritone; and Mr. George W. Colby, accompanyist. Miss Kellogg stands so high as an artist and is so popular with the public that these concerts will doubtless attract large audiences. Reserved seats can now be secured at the Academy and at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

THEODORE THOMAS, with his grand orchestra, will give three concerts, on Friday evening, February 3, and Saturday afternoon and evening, February 4, at the Academy of Music. Miss Anna Mehlig, the celebrated pianist, will make her first appearance in Philadelphia at these entertainments. The subscription price for these concerts is fixed at $3, and the sale of subscription tickets commences to-day at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street, and will close on Saturday.

A GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, in which Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Lizzie Pierson, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Mr. William Hamilton, and Master Charles Dean will appear.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR *bal masque* will come off this evening at the Academy of Music. This will undoubtedly be a very enjoyable entertainment, as the society has been making great exertions to have it surpass the balls of former years.

THE MÆNNERCHOR *bal masque* is announced to take place at the Academy of Music on February 14.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.—The English opera troupe, which has met with great success in the different places where it has performed during the present season, will reappear at the Academy of Music on February 6, and will give six evening and one matinee performances. It is understood that two new operas will be produced in addition to those already belonging to the *repertoire* of the company. We hope that on one of the nights at least *The Marriage of Figaro*, which is a general favorite here, will be given.

CITY ITEMS.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IT OPERATES LIKE MAGIC.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE

is now the standard remedy for Singers, Public Speakers, and all affections of the Throat. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

DIED.

GARRETT.—On the morning of the 25th instant, THOMAS GARRETT, in the 82d year of his age.

His relations and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 Shipley street, Wilmington, Delaware, on Seventh day, the 28th instant. To leave the house at 3 o'clock P. M. ***

SYPHER.—On the 25th, at the residence of his parents, No. 3620 Baring street, West Philadelphia, JOHN MAXWELL, son of J. R. and Alice M. Sypher, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A CITY LANDMARK.—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. It

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIety of the UNION TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN will be held at the Home, Northeast corner SIXTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock.

D. C. McCAMMON,
1 24 3t* Secretary.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 South ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

The Board of Trustees announce that this institution is now open daily, 11 o'clock A. M., for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE SKIN, under the immediate supervision of DR. L. A. DUHRING, Attending Physician.

S. D. GROSS, M. D., President.
21 stuth 3t H. A. DUHRING, Treasurer.

☞ LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.

J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer.

J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuth1m Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.

JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1408 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.

At the annual election held on January 10, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT,
NATHAN HILLES,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN WELSH, JR.,
NATHAN BROOKE,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR.,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
CHARLES T. PARRY.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 14 stuth6t Cashier.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also table board. 10 24tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST, }

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
GILBOUGH, BOND & CO., Bankers.
C. F. YERKES & CO., Bankers.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 1 21 24t

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

For sale in Philadelphia by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N.W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs46t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26§

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

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A STRING OF GHOST STORIES.

The writer has, has in common with many others, great curiosity in all matters connected with the supernatural.

Without desiring to prove logically that it is often more difficult to doubt than to believe, the writer cultivates a mind in abeyance, ready to believe what is supernatural, on the same proofs, and with the same faith, as what is natural.

Direct ocular evidence, or the strongest circumstancial evidence, being the rule in courts of law, nothing is hereafter stated on the warrant of the writer that would not be considered good legal evidence. The facts come direct from the witnesses themselves, and were by them related to the writer.

Sir W. S. was a general officer, well known in the Indian service. He died lately at Florence. His widow is alive, and she related what follows:—

They had been living for many years in India, with a sister, to whom Lady S. was tenderly attached. Both had arranged to return to England about the same time, but Lady S. left first, much against her wish. Her sister was to follow as soon as possible. On reaching England, Lady S. anxiously looked for letters with news of her sister's plans. In this state of anxiety she dreamed one night that her sister appeared before her, in long white trailing clothes, dripping with wet, her face ghostly pale, her fair hair, which was remarkably long and beautiful, falling around her, save on the right side of her head, which was closely cut.

The dream was so shocking, and so distinct, that Lady S. became greatly alarmed. She carefully noted the date of its occurrence. Her anxiety to receive letters increased. They came at last. Her sister had embarked shortly after her, and died at sea. By her own request a portion of her beautiful hair was cut off before she died, to be sent to Lady S. She was buried at sea at the precise hour of Lady S.'s dream.

Captain Campbell, of S., is well known as a spirited writer on Indian field sports. He and his wife were staying with me in the Highlands of Argyleshire, when he related the following circumstances:—

S. Castle, his family place, stands on the coast of Kintyre, that wildest part of Argyleshire facing the sea. It is a regular feudal stronghold, small, square-turreted, placed on a pile of rocks, lapped by the sea. Behind rise barren hills in long monotonous lines, broken below into grass-fields divided by walls, or dykes, as they are called in Scotland. There are no trees, nothing but the clouds, the hills, and the sea. Under the old castle, along the shore, nestle a few grey hovels. These, with the grey castle above, form the village of S.; a place that, even in summer, chills one with its suggestive look of wintry blasts and roaring sea storms.

One special autumn morning Captain Campbell started to shoot grouse on the moors far away beyond the hills. His path lay along the shore by a little pier and a low wall raised as a barrier to the waves. Under this wall lay moored the fishing boats of his tenants, who, on the borders of Loch Fyne, look to the famous herrings of those waters for their support.

As he passed this low wall he saw four men, well known to him, preparing their nets for a start. The day was boisterous, the wind moaned along the shore, and the white-crested waves rode in, angrily striking against the wall. Captain Campbell halted for a few moments to speak to the men and to wish them a good haul.

All day he was out on the moors, inland. The wind had risen, and stormy gusts of rain swept over the water and the land. As he returned he again took the coast road, although it was further round. He felt, he said, a strange necessity to do so he could not explain to himself at the time. The sea was now very rough and lashing furiously against the low wall; the sun was setting in a bank of lurid clouds opposite. Leaning against the wall, as if resting, the sickly sunshine lighting up distinctly their forms and faces, which he fully recognized, he saw the same four men with whom he had spoken in the morning. Being late, he did not stop, but merely bade them good night in passing, and scarcely noticed that they neither raised their caps nor replied to him.

As he entered the enclosed court of the castle, his wife ran out to meet him, exclaiming, "Oh, Campbell, how thankful I am you are returned! The most dreadful accident has happened. The boat, with So-and-so on board (naming the four men he had just seen), has capsized in a sudden squall near the shore, lower down; they are all drowned, and their poor wives are almost mad with grief!"

"Impossible, my dear!" replied Captain Campbell; "I have this instant seen those very men by the low wall at the jetty."

"Seen them!" cried she. "It is but an hour ago their bodies began to drift on the beach, and one still is missing, but the morning tide is expected to bring it in! As the boat capsized in the bay, it was all distinctly seen by the watchers."

Then Captain Campbell understood that the forms he had seen were the wraiths of the drowned men, standing there to bid good-by to the laird, and he went down to the village to comfort the widows.

At Walton-on-Thames, close to the river, was a villa, long the property of the T. family. It was the favorite residence of a certain eccentric countess of that house, known as "the bad countess," who was so fond of the place that, being of a violent and strange temper, she declared that she would, after her death, haunt the house should any one dare to destroy or alter it, specially should they meddle with her own private room. In the course of years the villa was sold to wealthy people, who entirely disapproved of its small size and gloomy rooms, and unmindful or ignorant of the threats of Lady T., pulled down most of the old house, and built a very fine modern mansion in its place. This family, immensely rich, whom we will call S. R., were happy, merry people, with many sons and daughters, happy and merry also. Visitors always filled the house; the rooms were large and spacious, the furniture new and showy; in fact, it was the very last place in the world to be connected with the supernatural. Yet, very soon after the new villa was built, Mrs. S. R., the mistress of the house, came to be aware that a particular bedroom, forming part of the old house, was haunted by the countess on one special day of the year. Year after year the same appearance of a little old woman, strangely dressed, occurred to different visitors occupying this room, until Mrs. S. R. could not doubt the fact. The room was, of course, used as little as possible, but, one day, some American friends landing unexpectedly, and making a sudden visit to Walton, were, for want of space, placed in it. In the night, before the fire had gone out, the husband and wife were aroused by the door opening, and an old woman appearing, dressed in an antique costume. She crossed the room, stood for some time looking at the bed, and then disappeared before either of them could follow her. Not in the least prepared for a ghostly visitor, the Americans got up, and tried to trace the figure, but in vain. The next morning they asked Mrs. S. R. who could possibly have entered their room in the middle of the night, describing the strange dress and appearance of the visitor. Mrs. S. R. started and turned pale. She remembered that very night was the date of the yearly appearance of Lady T., which, in the sudden arrival of her friends, she had forgotten.

The following incident occurred in Rutlandshire about twenty years ago, and was related to the writer by the wife of one of our bishops:—

Mr. and Mrs. E. were then young people, and the future episcopus was glad to accept a country curacy near his father's residence. A small house was taken in the parish on a four years' lease. After six months' residence, Mrs. E. one Sunday morning accidentally remained at home during church hours, and was sitting in her bedroom. All the household had gone to church save the cook, who was in a distant part of the house, cooking. Under Mrs. E.'s bedroom was a drawing-room, which was only partially furnished, and therefore rarely used. It was at that time locked up, the windows fastened, the shutters shut, and the blinds drawn down. Suddenly Mrs. E. was disturbed by hearing a confusion of noises in the room below; the door slammed repeatedly, the windows thrown up and down, the blinds noisily pulled, the furniture drawn about the room, in fact every evidence of the presence of a large and noisy party. Mrs. E. at once rang the bell, which was duly answered by the cook.

"Who on earth is in the room below? Who has unlocked the door?" she inquired.

"No one, ma'am," replied the cook; "no one is in the house but myself, and I am busy in the kitchen."

"Impossible, go down and see; there is a large party in the drawing-room."

The cook went and returned.

"The door, ma'am, was locked; I unfastened it; the windows and shutters are shut, the blinds down, the furniture unmoved."

Mrs. E. dismissed the cook, and pondered.

Some time after this she sat more in the drawing-room, the season being summer. When alone there she heard the same noises in the room overhead, that is, in her bedroom; chairs were dragged about, the fire (when there were no coals in the grate) violently poked, and the sound of feet was plainly audible walking in and about the room. Mrs. E. had not the courage to investigate these noises as the cook had done, but when she did go to her room everything was in its accustomed place.

At first these noises were of rare occurrence; as time went on hardly a week elapsed without their occurrence, and Mrs. E., though by no means a nervous woman, felt really uncomfortable. Noises, too, came to be heard in other parts of the house, and the servants became alarmed. There was a small room, intended for a school-room, near the offices, where the servants sat; at one end was a window and on the left side a door; along the window side of the wall a curtain, drawn at night, covered both window and wall. The servants were sitting in the room one evening by candle-light, when the curtain rustled in a manner to draw their attention, and as they looked, behind it was distinctly seen by all the impress of a form, passing between the curtain and the wall, and holding off the curtain by the left arm. As this unseen form passed the opening of the curtains a hand appeared for an instant on the dark stuff, and a moment after all those present were conscious that a something which rustled in moving had passed out of the room by the door from the curtain, and that the room on that side became intensely cold. The servants all saw and heard this visitation. The lease of the house being nearly ended, the E.'s left it. Mrs. E. says that nothing would have induced her to remain there any longer, for that both her husband and herself believed that the house was haunted.

The writer cannot of course guarantee what the servants saw; but, as forming a sequel to Mrs. E.'s story, it has been related.

What follows is given in the words of the lady herself, Miss Jones, now Mrs. Harford, of Stapleton Manor-house, near Bristol:—

"I live in a large, rambling, old house in the country, built some time in the fourteenth century, according to a date found on an old beam in the roof some years ago by a workman who was employed to repair it. The two lower floors are wainscoted, and a blow on the walls causes a hollow sound, suggestive of places of concealment, which doubtless would be discovered if the panels were removed. The house has the character of being haunted. Indeed, strange and unaccountable noises are at times heard in various parts of it. Singular lights have also been seen, not only by the domestics, but by visitors. I shall, however, confine myself to one instance, of which I was a spectator. The bed-room, which I still occupy, where this circumstance took place, is on the third floor. It is a large room with bow windows, and at that time contained two beds. An invalid sister and I shared the larger and another sister occupied the smaller bed. We always burned a night-light in the room. At the end of October in the year 1854, I was one night awakened suddenly by some noise, and being perfectly awake, I saw a female figure pass slowly across the foot of the bed, going towards the windows. It moved so deliberately that I had time to consider who it could be, while it was before my eyes. A slight figure, and a fair sad face, dressed in a white cap, and apparently a white night-dress. It was sufficiently like the sister in my bed to make me think it was she, as I had no idea of its being anything supernatural, and I only thought she was taken ill. But I checked the intention I felt at first to speak to her, as she had a great dislike to being watched, and turned round, not to have the appearance of doing so, when to my surprise and alarm I saw her calmly sleeping by my side. I then got immediately out of bed, and carefully searched the room. The door was bolted, and I looked behind the curtains. This room is papered, and there was no place of concealment where any one could hide. I then saw that my other sister also was quietly sleeping. I did not like to wake my sisters, fearing to alarm the invalid, but I mentioned the circumstance the next day, though, of course, no one could offer any suggestion on the subject, as none but myself had seen the figure. Some years afterwards I again saw the same apparition standing by my bed, and apparently gazing at me. I was then alone, and immediately started up, when it disappeared.

"I afterwards heard that a new servant, who had arrived at the house only the previous night, had seen a similar figure, and I believe on that morning. She had risen a little after 5 o'clock to get through her work, when she heard a door open near to which she was passing, and saw a female figure dressed in white come out of the door, and pass along the passage leading to my bedroom. It was about 5 o'clock that I saw the apparition by my bed, but being in February, the morning was still dark. When the housekeeper heard the girl relate the circumstance, she tried to persuade her that she had seen one of the servants coming out of the room; but she persistently declared it did not resemble any one in the house. I have not heard of the same apparition having been seen by any person since that time, though noises still continue to disturb at times the members of our household."

C. Abbey, in Cheshire, the ancestral seat of the C. Family, is the next scene to which the writer will invite the reader's attention.

The old part of this fine old mansion has been made into bedrooms and offices, not being in keeping with the splendor of modern requirements. Thus, what used to be called the "coved saloon" was first degraded into a nursery, and is now used as a bedroom. When the late Lord C. grew old, this room, in which he had played as a child, was occupied by his niece, Miss P., who before her marriage resided in the house. Lady C.'s dressing-room was only divided from the "coved saloon" by a short corridor.

One evening Miss P. was alone dressing for a very late dinner, and as she rose from her toilet-glass to get some article of dress, she saw standing near her bed—a little iron one, placed out in the room away from the wall—the figure of a child dressed in a very quaint frock, with an odd little ruff round its neck. For some moments Miss P. stood and stared, wondering how this strange little creature could have entered her room. The full glare of the candles was upon its face and figure. As she stood looking at it, the child began running round and round the bed in a wild distressed way, with a look of suffering in its little face.

Miss P., still more and more surprised, walked up to the bed and stretched out her hand, when the child suddenly vanished, how or where she did not see, but apparently into the floor. She went at once to Lady C.'s room, and inquired of her to whom the little girl could belong whom she had just seen in her room, expressing her belief that it was supernatural, and describing her odd dress and troubled face.

The ladies went down to dinner, for many guests were staying in the house. Lady C. thought and thought over this strange appearance. At last she remembered that Lord C. had told her that one of his earliest recollections was the grief he felt at the sudden death of a little sister of whom he was very fond, fourteen years old. The two children had been playing together in the nursery—the same "coved saloon," running around and around the bed—over-night. In the morning when he woke he was told she had died in the night, and he was taken by one of the nursery-maids to see her laid out on her little bed in the "coved saloon." The sheet placed over her was removed to show him her face. The horror he had felt at the first sight of death made so vivid an impression on him that in extreme old age he still recalled it. The dress and face of the child, as described by Miss P., agreed precisely with his remembrance of his sister. Both Lady C. and Miss P. related this to the writer.

Dr. Gason, a physician resident at Rome, a very old and esteemed friend, told the writer what follows:—

"I was called to attend an English girl in Rome, Miss P., living with her aunt, Mrs. Evans. From the first I saw it was a case that must end fatally. I became greatly interested in my patient, and attended her more as a friend, at last, than as a doctor. When she became worse my wife and I took turns to sit up during part of the night, so as to allow Mrs. Evans to have some hours' rest.

"I was sitting, about 2 in the morning, in the salon of the apartments occupied by these ladies. Like many small apartments abroad, the bedrooms opened from this central room. On my left was Mrs. Evans' room, where she then lay asleep. On the right was my poor patient's room. Both doors were open to enable me to hear the one and call the other. I was sitting in the furthest part of the *salon*, which was lighted by a lamp. I was as wide awake as I am now. I had just turned up the lamp, thinking that it grew dim, when I saw a figure dressed in white pass out from Mrs. Evans' door into Miss P.'s room. As it slowly moved along the other end of the salon from where I sat, I did not distinctly see the face or features, but the unusual dress, and a shadowy look about the figure, which glided rather than walked, surprised me. I concluded, however, as I sat looking at it in the somewhat dim light, that it must be Mrs. Evans who had gone to look at her poor niece, dressed in some bedroom toilet new to me.

"But, as she did not return, I rose and looked into her door. Mrs. Evans was fast asleep in her bed. I then went into Miss P.'s room, who lay in a troubled doze.

"I was shocked at the sudden change in her appearance since I saw her an hour before. Death was in her face, which had from white turned now to an ashy grey color. About 5 o'clock I called up her aunt to take my place.

"On retiring about ten o'clock in the morning, I could not help questioning Mrs. Evans as to whether she had gone late into her niece's room. 'It was not I,' she replied. 'I never moved from the time I lay down until you called me.'

"When I went into Miss P.'s room, she was sinking rapidly. She clasped my hand with all her remaining strength, and began speaking quickly, but very indistinctly. I understood her to say, 'Oh, Dr. Gaston, I am so glad you are come—I can die now—I have something to tell you—a white figure in the night—the figure of——. Oh, do try and understand me—the white figure——' These words were repeated many times; but the poor girl spoke so low, and she breathed with such difficulty, that it was impossible for me to catch her meaning. Most painful was the struggle to tell me what was on her mind. To the last she held my hand, and her lips moved, but no sound came from them, and in half an hour she was dead."

Mrs. P. is a family connexion. She was living with her husband at their country-place during the autumn of a certain year. She was in good health, as was her husband; no trouble or agitation harassed her mind; she lived in luxurious ease, rich, quiet, and contented. She is, moreover, rather of a reserved and silent temper, not in the least sensitive, or imaginative, or outward.

Mr. P., a complete country gentleman (and a very affectionate husband, be it said), was in the full enjoyment of the sporting season; he hunted, shot, and fished, and farmed, and gardened; he was, indeed, as jovial as heart could desire.

One memorable day Mr. P. went out early to shoot with two friends. They went to a distant cover, and were not expected back until late, so that Mrs. P. dressed herself for dinner, and sat in the drawing-room, opening from the hall, ready to receive them. There was sufficient light not to require candles before dinner. The gentlemen entered the house by the stables and offices, so that Mrs. P. neither saw nor spoke with her husband until he came down dressed for dinner with his two friends. Mr. P. introduced them to his wife, and they made suitable apologies for being late. While they were sitting round the fire talking, Mrs. P. remembered that she had left her pocket-handkerchief on the toilet-table in her room, and went out to fetch it. The drawing-room led into the hall, and in the hall, opposite the entrance-door, was the principal staircase, large and broad, with a spacious landing half-way up, lighted by high windows. On this staircase Mrs. P. saw a gentleman ascending; his back was towards her. He was dressed in a velvet suit of such a peculiar form and pattern that Mrs. Ps'. attention was specially attracted. He slowly mounted the stairs. She paused in the hall to observe him, wondering who he was, and why he was so dressed. As she stood, the gentleman passed into a small dressing-room on the landing, to the right of the large windows, called "the yellow dressing-room." Mrs. P. followed him up stairs, got her handkerchief, concluded that he was another guest picked up out of doors, and returned to the drawing-room. Mr. P. turned to her and said, as she entered, "My dear, are we never to have dinner? We are very hungry. Will you not ring the bell?"

"Had you not better," said she, "wait so as to give your other friend a little time to dress? I have just seen him go up stairs into the yellow dressing-room. He wore such a curious dress. I want you to tell me who he is."

Mr. P. turned very pale, and looked strangely moved. At first he did not reply; then he turned to her and said, in a sharp, angry manner, very unusual with him, "You must be out of your senses. What are you talking about? Pray ring for dinner at once. Let me hear no more of this stuff about the gentleman in the yellow dressing-room. My two friends here are our only guests."

Mrs. P. began, in a low voice, asseverating that she had seen some one, who was then in the yellow dressing-room, begging Mr. P. to go up at once and convince himself. But he checked her by so stern and strange a look that she dropped the subject and they went to dinner.

At night, after the two guests were gone, Mrs. P. said, "My dear, why were you so savage before dinner? I really did see most distinctly that strangely dressed gentleman on the stairs. I so particularly noticed his velvet dress—a kind of plum-color, with steel buttons, and such an odd cut."

Her husband again looked agitated and angry. "I beg you earnestly," said he, "not to revert to this subject: it is a delusion; you see I do not like it."

Mrs. P. felt there was some mystery she could not fathom. Her husband's manner was rough and unusual, he looked pale, and was silent and dull. The subject dropped. She went into the yellow dressing-room, however, found everything untouched, and heard through her maid no one had been there.

A couple of days after Mrs. P. drove to a rather distant part of the county, to visit some relations of Mr. P.'s. She had often been there before; but now, as she sat in the dining-room at lunch, she became at once conscious that among some family pictures hanging on the walls there was one of a gentleman in a plum-colored velvet suit of antique cut, precisely similar to the figure she had seen on the stairs. Turning to her hostess, "Whom," said she, "does that picture represent?"

"A common ancestor," was the reply. "The picture, indeed, ought to be in your house, as your husband is the head of the family, but it got into our branch by marriage; and, perhaps, on the whole, it is better that it should be here."

"I ask you," said Mrs. P., "because two days since I saw a gentleman in our house exactly resembling it, with that odd coat, and no one saw him but me; and I cannot understand what became of him."

"Pray," whispered the cousin, "say nothing about it. I thought you must have known that there is a tradition that whenever the head of our family is to die, that figure is said to appear; but, indeed, I don't believe it (seeing Mrs. P. turn very pale), I have no faith in such things. Thank God, we are all well. I wish I had not told you. Do not mention it, however, to Mr. P., for it is a painful subject with him, I believe."

Mrs. P. not being, as I said, imaginative, was not (as she told me) as much alarmed as might have been expected. She thought it strange, specially in connection with her husband's irritated, angry manner. On her return home she found Mr. P. in his usual health; but that very night he was taken suddenly ill, and a week from the time she had seen the figure on the stairs, he died.

Mrs. Brook related to me the following particulars, in presence of her daughter:—

She and her family were living at Southampton, in a small house, somewhat out of the town. Her establishment consisted of a butler and two maid-servants. Whenever she spent the evening out, she took the house-key with her, and desired the butler to place on a table in the hall a candle and some matches and to go to bed, so that her return might not disturb the rest of the family.

One evening some friends accompanied Mrs. Brook to the door, and having seen her safe inside, took leave, and left her. The moon was shining, and it was a fine night.

While Mrs. Brook was holding the matches in her hand, and in the act of lighting the candle, she saw a man come down the staircase into the hall, opposite to where she stood, still busy lighting the candle.

Thinking it was the butler who had awaited her return, she said:—"Oh! how can you be so foolish as to sit up, when you know I have ordered you to go to bed, and do not wish it? Why did you do so?"

As she spoke the figure slowly moved along the hall, and began to descend the kitchen stairs.

Not receiving any answer, and the candle being now well alight, she looked up more attentively, and wondered to herself why the butler did not speak, and why he wore a cut-away coat and brass buttons; for, from the dimness of the candle and the uncertain moonlight, she noticed nothing otherwise singular in his appearance. As it was late, she went up at once to bed, leaving her door open in order to hear the butler return up-stairs to his room. She undressed and went into her daughter's room, who was awake. "I cannot conceive," said she to her, "why James should have sat up for me to-night against my express orders, and now he is staying the most unaccountable time in the kitchen. I must go and wake Jane" (the maid), "and make her go and see what he is about. It is very odd."

The maid was called and asked to go down and look after James. "James, ma'am!" said she; "he is in bed up-stairs, and I am sure he has not moved, or I should have heard him overhead and on the stairs, I am such a light sleeper." Miss Brook had heard nothing either. Mrs. Brook was aghast.

"There was a man in the house, then, for he passed close to me in the hall. I did not look at his face, for I was lighting my candle, but I took it for granted it was James. And the odd coat, too. There is a man concealed below, and we must make James get up at once."

James was found fast asleep in his bed; he had never stirred. He got up and went down stairs, followed by Mrs. Brook and the maid. The doors were all barred and locked, the windows fastened. Every hole and corner searched, no one was found, not a chair even had been moved. Mrs. Brook began to feel uncomfortable; the singular dress struck her, and something strange in the motion of the figure, which in the hurry of the moment she had not remembered.

At last, tired out and very much frightened, they all went to bed. Next morning a policeman was sent for, and Mrs. B. described the whole occurrence and the appearance of the figure. "Oh," replied the policeman "that was the ghost—many have seen that ghost in this house before. He walks down those stairs from the top of the house. Years ago his master murdered him below, at the foot of the stairs near the kitchen, and his body was found there. If you take up the matting you will see the stains of blood in the flooring, which no washing will remove." Mrs. Brook did see some dark marks on the spot indicated. She left the house almost immediately.—*All the Year Round.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu† No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf†] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths§

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. 12 29

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWAR Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.
W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL
SWEET CIDER.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present session begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 16m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, February 7, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 28, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK

VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 83 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA: THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 1 6

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5 J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27 No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Request to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park and to the Legislature.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Commissioners of Fairmount Park be requested to construct within the Park suitable fire-proof buildings for a Public Art Gallery and Museum for free exhibition at all times.

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to deposit with the city of Philadelphia Rothermel's great national painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, to be kept at the risk of the city in Independence Hall until a suitable place for its reception and exhibition shall be erected by the Park Commissioners, there to be exhibited free of charge forever by them, with the reserved right of the Legislature to reclaim and receive the said painting when they deem it expedient.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 9 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Potts'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·35, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·20 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. 1871
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1871
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1871
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1871
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1871
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. 1871
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1871
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1871
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1871
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, having taken (temporarily) the store, No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House, are now prepared to receive Oil Paintings for their sale of 25th and 27th instants, full particulars of which will be given in morning papers. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, Brussels and other Carpets, Mantel and Pier Glasses, Invoices of Liquors and Wines, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery, Office Desks, Tables and Chairs, Engravings, China, Glassware, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of fine Furniture, comprising parlor suits in plush, reps, and hair-cloth; chamber suits, finished in oil, with wardrobes to match; secretaries and bookcases; office and library tables; dining-room furniture in oak and walnut; Brussels and other carpets; hair, husk, and spring mattresses; beds and bedding; chairs of various kinds; china and glassware; stoves, etc.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF THOMAS D. WALLACE, DECEASED.—Also, household furniture, framed engravings, carpets, china, glassware, etc., by order of Executors.

ROSEWOOD PIANO AND PARLOR ORGAN.—At 10 o'clock will be sold several rosewood pianos and organs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—At 1½ o'clock will be sold about 100 gallons of liquors and wines in one and two-gallon demijohns.

REAL BRONZE CLOCK, ANDIRONS, ETC.—Also, at 2 o'clock will be sold one fine bronze clock, etc., cost $600 in Paris.

MAGIC LANTERN AND LARGE LOT SLIDES.—Also, at same time, will be sold one fine magic lantern and slides.

2 VALUABLE SETTER DOGS.—At 12 o'clock will be sold 2 valuable setter dogs, the owner leaving the country. May be seen on morning of sale. 1 25 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.

On Thursday Morning,

February 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1 19 12t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT SALE.

MR. JOHN M. GARDNER'S
SUPERB PRODUCTIONS IN CABINET WORK,
ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2,
At the Warerooms,
1316 CHESNUT STREET,
Will be sold.
AN ELEGANT SELECTION
of the
FINEST CABINET FURNITURE.

MR GARDNER'S OBJECT

in making this Sale is to more fully introduce his new and elegant styles of Furniture and Upholstery, feeling assured

HIS WORK
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

Particulars and catalogues hereafter. 1 23

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 518 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—

42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.

A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.

All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.

N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29t130

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20 2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of February next, inclusive, for the erection of a Board Fence inclosing the site for the Public Buildings upon Penn Square, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

Bids will be based upon the privilege accorded to the contractor to use the surface of said fence for advertising purposes, under such regulations and restrictions as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

All proposals to be addressed to the President of said Commissioners.

JOHN RICE, President,
No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street.
CHARLES R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 1 25 7t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 85 2p

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 189 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OVER THE RIVER.

The Newest Project for a Bridge to Cross the Delaware—How It Compares with Speakman's Plan.

Mr. Nagle has introduced into the State Senate an act "to incorporate the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company," which first names Philip J. Gray, Benjamin P. Howell, Henry B. Tatham, John O'Brien, Isaac C. Cassin, Thomas McCulloch, William F. Miller, Adam Warthman, Samuel P. Hancock, J. Henry Askin, Richard Wildey, Edward C. Cook, R. F. Christy, and John Jordan, their associates, successors and assigns, as a body politic to construct the bridge, and then gives the authority to build a bridge over the Delaware from "Windmill Island, south of the canal, from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Camden, with a draw not less than seventy feet wide, and not less than ten feet above high-water mark, with the privilege of running a ferry from the city of Philadelphia to the said island, to connect with the said bridge."

Should it, however, be found practicable, the company may build a bridge from Philadelphia to Windmill Island, "under the law as laid down in the Wheeling Bridge case," and thus make a complete structure across the entire river. The capital stock is to be $250,000, which may from time to time be increased. The company may contract with the owners of any land for the purchase of so much as may be necessary for the completing of the bridge, but where they cannot agree the courts shall appoint persons to "view" the land and award damages. The company is empowered "to erect gates, demand and receive tolls for crossing the bridge and ferry, at such rates as the president and managers shall determine; provided, they shall cause to be put up and kept at the gates of said bridge a list of the rates of toll; provided, also, that the said bridge shall be constructed with a draw or tunnel with not less than seventy feet opening, and space of sufficient width to allow the passage of foot-passengers and carriages, and of horse and steam-cars for passengers and freight; and the company shall have power to procure ferry-boats and ferry-slips, and to establish and run a bridge and ferry communication between the cities of Camden and Philadelphia and between those cities and Windmill Island."

In a few words, then, this new company is to construct a bridge, *only ten feet above the highest water mark*, from Camden to Windmill Island, and whenever after it wishes it may complete the project by carrying the structure from Windmill Island to Philadelphia, under the law which requires it not in any way to affect the navigation of the river.

This brings us to reconsider the "Speakman Bridge," which project has been so long before the public, and still is unrealized. This bridge is to span at once the entire river, and will be supported by immense cables resting upon strong towers. Its lowest elevation on the Philadelphia side will be 60 feet. At the highest point of the arc which it will describe across the river it will reach 130 feet above the surface of the water, and at the draws it will be 105 feet in height. These proportions will accommodate 90 per cent. of our vessels without recourse to the draws, and these latter will accommodate the remainder.

The arrangement of the draws will be peculiar in this: They will present forked roadways, and so arranged that at least one of the latter shall be uninterrupted while a vessel is passing through. This bridge has been sanctioned by both of the States, by both houses of Congress, and has been approved by the President. All that is required now is the assent of the Secretary of War, and then we look for the commencement of the work in earnest. The soundings have all been made and the plans are about all completed. There are many objections by the merchants along the wharves and the Board of Port Wardens against it, but if they hold good against so gigantic a structure they will surely overwhelm that just proposed in the State Senate by the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge and Ferry Company.

BITING COLD.

The Stormiest Day of the Month—The Street Cars Blocked.

When Philadelphia awoke this morning and looked out of doors, it was astonished and dismayed at discovering that while it was taking its ease a keen and blustering storm had sprung up, and was driving relentlessly down the streets. We marvelled at the brusque wintry weather of Monday last, but that of to-day eclipses it in every respect. Accompanying the Boreal blasts was a heavy fall of snow, which had no sooner found the roofs, or the streets, than a gust of wind would lift it up into a snowy cloud, and then blow it into the faces of the pedestrians who were making such a sorry headway on the walks. The wind came in fearful gusts around the corners, and so suddenly as to bring the unhappy walker to a standstill; or to take off his hat, send it skimmering through the air, and then lodge it in a snowbank. That our readers may know just how cold it was, and how intense compared with the past few days, we present here the records of the thermometer:—

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
Monday	9	13	11½
Tuesday	12	20	22½
Wednesday	18	27½	29
Thursday	5	8	..

For cold weather, January, 1871, has proven itself much superior to January, 1870, for none of the records of the thermometer for the last-named month approximate to the highest figure under "6 A. M." in the above statement.

The day is a bad one for the street railroad companies. There is no event which provokes so much profanity on the part of car-drivers, or secures more ill-treatment of the poor brutes that pull them, than a heavy snow-storm. The first trips on many of the lines this morning were made with single teams, and the consequence was that the cars were delayed hours by the exhaustion of the horses and the snow-bound tracks. In these early cars the people were naturally fretful, and the conductors are frequently appealed to as to the probability of reaching "down town" any time short of noon; to which they would in the main reply, "Well, if these horses can't pull you down, none of them can;" and the questioner was forced to remain quiet. The street-sweepers, with four and five teams to draw them, were sent out early to clean the tracks. Their first round was almost useless, for no sooner had the light and unpacked snow been thrown from the track than the driving blasts would send it back again. The necessity of "doubling up" was soon shown, and even with this increased motive power it was exceedingly difficult to make headway.

The sleighs are out in pretty strong force, unmindful of the crispness of the atmosphere. Good sleighing is one of the rarities of Philadelphia, and when it does appear, although its concomitants may be so disagreeable, it is taken full advantage of by those who love to glide along on runners. The rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, except in the channels used by the ferry-boats, present the unusually beautiful sight of a vast level field of snow. The ice-boats were this morning hard at work in keeping open a channel down the Delaware.

At noon the wind was still from the west, but not quite so biting nor blustering as it was early this morning.

The Hebrew Ball.—The annual Hebrew Charity Ball, which came off at the Academy of Music, was a brilliant affair. The building was thronged with an elegantly attired concourse of ladies and gentlemen, the toilets of the former being most magnificent. Indeed, the Hebrew ladies generally carry off the palm for richness of attire and profusion of costly jewelry, and at no ball given this season have there been so many handsome women richly dressed as at the gathering last evening. The arrangements for the ball were of the most complete description, and the whole affair passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who took part in it. The ball opened at half-past 9 o'clock, when the orchestra struck up a grand march, and the dancers filed upon the floor, headed by W. B. Hackenburg, Esq., the master of ceremonies. The dancing was continued for several hours, with short intermissions, and the whole affair passed off in the pleasantest manner possible.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of its Operations—Gas Manufactured and Consumed During 1870—Extension of the Service and its Cost.

This afternoon the thirty-sixth annual report of the Philadelphia Gas Works will be presented to Councils. It shows the operations during 1870 of the great gas manufactory of the city. We glean from it the following information:—

There was due the trustees for cash expended in construction of works, laying mains, services, and meters, over and above loan issued for them, January 1, 1870		$102,[illegible]·00
Expended during 1870:—		
For works	$280,720·41	
For mains	185,852·76	
For services	104,344·64—	570,912·81
There are also liabilities unpaid January 1, 1871:—		
On account of works	$11,074 20	
On account of mains	16,788·17	
On account of services	15,827·90—	43,690·27
There is also due on account of holders contracted for and not yet finished		209,600 00
Making a total of		$926,213·08
Leaving a balance of loan No. 14, approved May 18, 1870		73,786·92

The quantity of gas manufactured during the year was 1,241,485,000 cubic feet, an increase over the year 1869 of 78,323,000 cubic feet. The largest consumption in any 24 hours was on the night of the 20th of December, amounting to 5,596,000 cubic feet, showing an increase over the same time in 1869 of 29,5000 cubic feet. The street mains laid during the year amount to 161,355 feet, making the entire length 583½ miles. The whole number of lamps on the 1st instant was 8365; 7915 are supplied with gas from these works, 436 from the Northern Liberties works, and 14 with coal oil.

By reference to the cashier's report, also to be submitted, it is found that the loans created by the Councils from time to time, for the purchase of the works and the extension of the mains, amount to $5,309,300. The amount paid from the Sinking Fund for loans 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, as they became due, is $970,000, leaving the amount in the Sinking Fund in charge of the Trust for the payment of loans 8 and 9, $1,341,712·37. The amount of loans and cash in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of loans 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, is $420,492. The amount of loans unpaid is $4,339,300, and cash in the hands of the City Treasurer for the payment of $450,000 of city loans (being the estimated value of the Spring Garden, Moyamensing, West Philadelphia, and Frankford Gas Works), is $242 910.

For the purchase of the Southwark and Moyamensing, Germantown, Manayunk, and Richmond Gas Companies' stock, amounting to $360,740, the trustees have in the different sinking funds, for the redemption of the same, the sum of $90,267·44.

The accumulated profits amount to $1,714,231·86, which is an increase of $39,877·73, and has nearly all been expended in the permanent improvements of the works, and laying mains. It is with pleasure that the trustees inform Councils that all sections of the city have now a good supply of gas. The new holders at Germantown and Frankford have been completed and connected with the new holder at Ninth and Diamond streets by a twelve-inch main from Broad street and Germantown road to Germantown, and from York and Coral streets, via Frankford road, to Frankford.

The new holder at the Ninth ward works is not yet completed. When this improvement is finished it will give the works the necessary storage capacity, but the increased consumption is so great that the manufacturing facilities will have to be increased, the nightly consumption during the winter months being greater than the manufacturing capacity. The trustees find it necessary to erect a retort and purifying house at the Ninth ward works, and would ask Councils to grant a loan of $500,000 for this purpose, the laying of mains and the introduction of services and meters.

An abstract from the cashier's report shows the gross profits for the year to have been $441,081·13; the appropriations for the year, $401,203·40; gain in the business of the year 1870, $39,877·73.

Amount paid by the city for gas consumed, lighting, cleansing, and taking care of public lamps, $463,790·19; for gas consumed in city departments, $18,473 37; total paid by city, $482,263·56.

The amount of gas manufactured at the different works was as follows:—

	Cubic feet.
Twenty-sixth ward	632,339,000
Ninth ward	399,195,000
Fifteenth ward	155,728,000
Twenty-first ward	54,223,000

The maximum production of gas within twenty-four hours was 5,337,000 cubic feet.

There were received during 1870 152,332 tons of coal, of which 144,637 tons were burned. 268,984 bushels of lime were also used. 4,195,448 bushels of coke were produced during the same time. During 1870 4440 meters were introduced, making a grand total now in use of 65,989. There were 16,039 applications for gas in the same period. The total number of consumers is now 66,943. The amount of money disbursed during 1870 embraced these items:—

Wages of laborers and mechanics on works		$34,432 95
Wages of men employed in laying mains		40,025·70
Wages of men employed in laying pipe, setting meters, etc		26,344·00
Cost of pipe and mains	$116,611·99	
Cost of meters	63,730·00	
Wages of stokers and men employed in retort and purifying-houses, manufacturing gas, wheeling coke, etc		$491,227·32

SWINDLERS.

A Bogus Check Ignored—The Man with the Terrier Dog.

Yesterday morning a man called at the hardware store of Field & Hardle, No. 633 Market street, and represented that his name was C. E. Fuller, and that he desired to purchase a bill of goods for his brother, who he said was in business in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. He selected a lot of goods amounting to $83·04, after which he left. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he returned and offered in payment for the goods a check for the amount on the Southwark National Bank.

The firm retained the check, but refused to deliver the goods until they could ascertain whether it was genuine. This morning the check was sent to the bank and at once pronounced bogus, no such person having an account at that bank. Fuller is described as being a slender built man, of about thirty-six years of age; has dark hair, black whiskers, sallow complexion, and has a mole upon his cheek. He was dressed in a brown overcoat, round rough skating-cap, and brown gloves.

The impostor, who has been going around accompanied by a terrier dog and swindling citizens out of various amounts by falsely representing that he had a brother sick in Harlem, N. Y., yesterday victimized another family residing in the lower section of the city. He called upon them yesterday and represented that he was a brakeman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; that a Mr. —— and his two sons, relatives of the family, were confined in a New York hospital, and had requested him to wait upon the family and obtain the necessary funds to bring them on to Philadelphia.

He was given ten dollars, when he left, promising to bring them through to the city by 9 o'clock this morning. It is hardly necessary to state that they did not appear, and a visit to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company led to the disclosure that the fellow was a swindler, no such man being in their employ. The parties he mentioned as being sick in the hospital were formerly employed on the Pacific Railroad.

Dishonest Boarder.—Elizabeth Mullen makes her home with one Ann Pabor, at Seventh and Alaska streets. Ann earns a livelihood by nightly dispensing pepper-pot to the "gamins" of the town, and last night while she was absent from her domicil Elizabeth embraced the opportunity to steal a lot of wearing apparel, the property of her landlady, which she at once proceeded to pawn. Ann on her return discovered the theft and promptly gave information which led to the arrest of the dishonest Elizabeth. Alderman Bonsall committed her to answer.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Want of Harmony Between the Fire Commission and Councils.

When the paid Fire Department Commissioners last week went to New York to inspect the workings of the Fire Department there, they little expected that during their absence Councils would make them subservient to them. Great therefore was their chagrin, intense their indignation, when upon returning they discovered that a "supplemental" ordinance had been passed, and signed by the Mayor directly when it reached him, which required them to submit all they did for the approval of Councils.

The bad feeling which was developed by this action has grown very rapidly, and to-day we hear from good sources, though it may be a piece of strategy to regain their lost powers, that three of the commissioners have declared their intention of resigning, unless Councils this afternoon repeal the supplemental ordinance passed last week.

Meeting to-day a member of Councils thoroughly conversant with the condition of affairs, we asked him:—

"Is it true that some of the commissioners have threatened to resign?"

Whereupon he responded, "It is; though I don't believe they will. They haven't any right to take exceptions to the supplemental ordinance. If they object to that part of the ordinance which says 'and the name of every person appointed shall be transmitted to Councils for approval,' they should remember that the Mayor, who is an elective officer, must do the same thing. They object to the clause too, which says:—

'And all contracts for the lease or purchase of houses, apparatus, and other property for the use of the department, and all expenditures for alterations, repairs, or supplies, where the cost thereof shall exceed two hundred dollars, shall first be submitted to and authorized by the Committee on Fire Department.

"But this is correct and proper. These commissioners give *no* security and have the disbursement, under the original ordinance, of $400,000, and though the people do not believe they would use it improperly, the citizens should have guarantees that it was properly paid out."

"Has this ordinance checked them in any projected purchase thus far?"

"That I cannot say; but I do know that they intended to do away with the entire lot of leather hose, and get in a supply of india-rubber hose. They have defied Councils already, for they fitted up their present quarters without saying a word to that body or the Committee on Fire Department, violating that clause of the fifth section of the ordinance creating them which says:—'They shall have authority, *in conjunction* with the Committee on Fire Department, to fit up and appropriate to their use suitable rooms as offices, etc.'"

"Will Councils repeal that ordinance this afternoon?"

"No, sir. If the present Commissioners don't like it, let them resign. We can get plenty of good men who will be willing to work under it as Commissioners. This thing is going to cost a million of dollars before we get through with it, and Councils have a right to ask of a commission created by them how it intends to expend the money given it. At a recent meeting of the Commissioners one of the number defied Councils, and said they would spend the money as they saw fit."

From this the reader will very properly infer that the path of the paid Fire Department Commission is not covered with roses.

HAGGERTY.

He is to be Buried in Philadelphia.

A telegram has informed us that Haggerty's remains will be interred in Philadelphia, the place where he graduated into that career of crime which has made him notorious. Haggerty was but twenty-six years of age, quite prepossessing in appearance, quiet when sober, but a terrible desperado when in liquor. His body will be brought here as soon as the Coroner gives his permission. The New York *Tribune* says, editorially, of the fight in which he received his death wound:—

> The shooting of a Philadelphia ruffian by a New York "rough" in a public saloon, situated in a crowded part of Broadway, presents a striking picture of demoralization to which the Tammany rule has reduced this city. The murdered man was a convicted burglar banished from Philadelphia. The murderer has long been a pest of the city, worthy of banishment, and once indeed compelled to fly from justice. But Democratic politicians have believed that they could put their instruments to better use than the keepers of the State prisons could, and have protected them and supported them in the keeping of low houses and vile resorts in the principal thoroughfare of the city. Now that they have taken to killing each other off, we suppose Tammany justices will interfere and save them for future use at approaching elections. The feud between these fellows and their followers cannot be healed, and if they are not sent where their acts justly entitle them to go, more valuable lives may be endangered by their quarrels.

A New York journal also sums up Haggerty's career in that city thus:—

> Haggerty has long been known as a desperate character, and has been engaged in many fights in Philadelphia and this city. Several months ago, during a fight in Sixth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, he bit off the ear of Ned Lyons, another notorious ruffian. He was then arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Lyons appeared and exhibited the severed ear, but declined to make any complaint, saying he would get square in another way, and Haggerty was accordingly discharged. Since then he has been engaged in many other affrays, but has always succeeded in escaping punishment, thanks to his political influence. He is a particular friend of the notorious Alderman Billy McMullin, of Philadelphia, and has made himself very useful to the Democratic leaders in this city and Philadelphia at primary elections and at the polls on election day.
>
> For a commission of a burglary in Philadelphia he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but through the exertions of Alderman McMullin and other political friends his sentence was commuted to banishment from the State of Pennsylvania, the sentence of imprisonment to be enforced should he return. Not long ago he and Tracy went into Harry Hill's dance-hall in East Houston street, picked a quarrel with the proprietor and assaulted him, but were finally driven out. On Saturday evening, Haggerty, while intoxicated in Boulevard Hall, a concert saloon on the second floor of No. 622 Broadway, quarrelled with one of the bookkeepers at the Metropolitan Hotel, and threw him down a flight of stairs, seriously injuring him. The brute was about to leap on the fallen man, but was prevented by some of the bystanders.

COUNCILS.

The Election this Afternoon.

At the meeting of Select Councils this afternoon James McManus and Henry Bumm will be elected Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and in Common Council, for similar positions, Nathan Hilles and Robert H. Beatty will be selected.

Both chambers will meet in joint convention and elect the following railroad directors:—

Philadelphia and Erie, John Noblit, James D. Wetham, and J. Alexander Simpson.

North Pennsylvania, Jacob Riegel and O. Howard Wilson.

A Despicable Thief.—George Warner, a lodger in one of the low dens on St. Mary street, last night took advantage of the heavy slumbers of a bed fellow and stole from his feet a pair of boots. He then left the place, but was shortly after arrested at Broad and Lombard streets, and taken before Alderman Belshaw, who sent him to jail.

Found Shelter.—The weather of last night was unusually cold, and had the effect of forcing those who were deprived of a home through poverty to seek shelter in the various station houses. The Second district accommodated 100; the Third district, 134; the Fourth district, 12; the Tenth district, 80; the Sixteenth district, 123.

The New Police Station.—This afternoon Mayor Fox, Chief of Police Mulholland, and the Committee on Police will visit the new station of the Fifth district, on Locust street, and inspect it. It will not be occupied until some time next week. This building was in a recent issue of The Telegraph fully described.

Trifling Fire.—About 7·45 last night the weaving establishment of Mr. Dietz, on Hope street, above Susquehanna avenue, was slightly damaged by fire. It originated from a coal oil lamp.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Shall We Repeal the Income Tax?

Comm'r Pleasanton Says "Yes."

A Reply to Secretary Boutwell.

The Steamship Subsidy Bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Pleasanton and the Income Tax

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Another letter from Commissioner Pleasanton was received and read by the Committee of Ways and Means to-day. The Commissioner reiterates his former statements in favor of the repeal of the income tax. The letter will be laid before the House, and printed. He admits that the tax will amount this year to $12,700,000. The position of Secretary Boutwell against repeal, and the admission of the Commissioner that it will reach the amount stated in his letter to-day, render the action of Congress in repealing the tax very doubtful.

The Alabama Claims.

John A. Parker, President of the Great Western Insurance Company, which suffered heavily by the depredations of the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers, made a lengthy argument to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in favor of the bill embodying the recommendations of the President's message about the manner of settling these claims. The committee has now fairly opened the discussion of this question, and it will probably be continued until some measure is agreed upon.

The Democratic Presidential Movement.

A number of leading men connected with the Democratic party, including Hendricks, Hoffman, Frank Blair, Oakey Hall, and others from different parts of the country, meet here to-night for the purpose, it is said, of making some movement for the next Presidential nomination.

Naval Rank.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day considered the House bill regulating naval rank, without coming to any conclusion. The bill was postponed until next week.

The Steamship Subsidies.

The Senate Postal Committee to-day arranged the order of business in regard to the Steamship Subsidy bill, which comes up to-morrow. They will endeavor to get definite action on as many bills as possible.

Reimbursement of Officials.

The Senate established a precedent this morning, in the case of Postmaster Bringham, of Franklin, Pa., not to reimburse officials who deposit money in banks which afterwards fail, especially where there are U. S. depositaries.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Last night in a saloon Patrick Collins was stabbed and killed by William T. Morgan. Morgan was arrested.

Fire in Baltimore.

The upper portion of the building at the northeast corner of Pratt and Gay streets was destroyed by fire last night; damage about $5000. The store was occupied by J. Gersham as an oil cloth factory, and all the stock was destroyed; the third story by William G. Warner, job printing, mostly destroyed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 26.—Mr. Connell presented several petitions in favor of repealing the collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

Mr. Randall called up and had passed the Senate bill incorporating the Lutheran Mission Church Extension Society.

The Committee on Public Printing reported the following bill:—

That from and after the passage of this act all printing done by the contractor for the public printing under authority of law, or by resolution of either house, or by order of the Governor, or of any head of department, shall be at rates to be fixed by contract between the State and the contractor. The price to be allowed shall be the prices ruling in Philadelphia and Pittsburg for the same kind, quality and quantity of work; the prices to be determined by the Auditor-General, who shall audit, settle, and adjust all accounts between the State and the contractor.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, offered a bill substantially as follows:—

> That a majority of owners, or the owner of a majority of feet front, on any street, road, or alley in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenth-eighth wards shall obtain the macadamising with stone, or slag, or paving of the same with any other kind of pavement, with curbs and sidewalks by petitioning Councils, whereupon Councils shall cause the improvement to be made. Councils shall issue bonds bearing six per cent. interest, payable in twenty years, to be called "improvement bonds," which shall be exempt from taxation, except for State purposes, and shall be issued from time to time as required to pay expenses to secure to the city the amount issued. The petitioners shall give a pro rata judgment, to be entered in the Court of Common Pleas as a lien on such lot or lots, such lien not to affect the right of freehold in any real estate, and in case of the refusal of any owner to give such pro rata judgment the City Solicitor is authorized to enter a lien against the said property so improved, which lien shall have the effect of a judgment. When such liens or judgments are entered the defendant shall pay the interest semi annually to the City Treasurer, and the principal in twenty years; and in case of default in the interest the principal shall become due, and an execution may be issued, and there shall be no right of inquisition or exemption. The lien is to be confined to the lots abutting on the streets. The owners may pay off the lot voluntarily at any time. The defendants shall be credited, on payment of the semi-annual interest, with one-third of the annual taxes assessed on their lots for highway purposes for ten years, and wood pavement shall be included in wood paving. Councils and the superintendents of highways of the Twenty-second ward are empowered and directed, in such cases as in their judgment may seem necessary for the public good, to direct the owners of property on such streets, roads, or alleys to pave, macadamise, curb, or lay down sidewalks, the same to be done under the provisions of this act: provided, that before any work be done Councils shall pass an ordinance and order the work to be done; the intersections to be paid out of the loan hereby created, all macadamizing and paving other than with cobble-stones, and curbing and paving, and sidewalks, as may have been decided by any act of Assembly or ordinance, in the Twenty-second ward, shall be done under this act.

Senate Bill to incorporate the American Steamship Company, being upon the Speaker's table, Mr. Elliott moved to suspend the rules, and proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Elliott explained the objects of the bill.

The House, by a vote of 81 to 11, refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was sent to the committee. Those voting against suspending the rules were Messrs. Albright, Cloud, Duffy, Dumbell, Hagar, Lamon, McGowan, Mooney, Quigley, and Thompson.

Mr. Strang introduced an act repealing the act for the protection of contingent interests, approved in 1869.

House bill to provide for calling a convention to revise or amend the Constitution of the State was considered. The first section provides for an election in June, 1871, to ascertain the views of the citizens on the propriety of holding such a convention.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Crisis in France.

The Fall of Paris at Hand.

Powers of the Committee of Defense

Domestic Affairs.

Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Capitulation of Paris.

London, Jan. 25.—(Special to the New York *Evening Telegram.*)—All the evening journals confirm the despatch published by the morning press of the proposed surrender of Paris. Surrender on the terms suggested by Bismarck is approved here by the press unanimously. The Committee of Defense has intrusted Favre, I learn on high authority, to make the best terms he can, but to bring the conflict to a close in any case. There is a general agreement in official circles that the end is momentarily at hand as far as the defense of Paris is concerned. The Imperialists are active, and the English Government is known to favor the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty under the regency.

Advices are allowed to leave Paris endorsed by influential residents, approving this termination of the war. The *Echo* speaks authoritatively on the question of surrender, and a Foreign Office messenger, who has arrived from Versailles, has, it has leaked out, brought the surrender, signed by Favre and Bismarck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Territorial Government.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Public Lands and Territories this morning appointed a sub-committee, with a view to reconcile the differences of the two committees in relation to the bill to establish an Indian Territorial government.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 26.

The Bids for Gold To-day

amounted to $8,120,500 at 110@110·67, and the awards will be $1,000 000 at 110·64 to 110·67.

The Buying of Votes.

Albany, Jan. 26.—Governor Hoffman, in a message to the Legislature, recommends a constitutional amendment for the punishment as criminals of purchasers of votes at elections.

Desperate Shooting Case.

New York, Jah. 26.—Matthew Burns, an ex-Deputy Marshall, shot early this morning, in a in a bar room, No. 20 Greenwich street, Henry Campbell and John Devlin. Neither fatally injured. All are yodng men.

The Lancaster Bond Robbery.

New York, Jan. 26.—Mr. P. Bristow, a lawyer at No. 12 Wall street, was before Justice Hogan this morning, to explain the way he became possessed of two stolen bonds of Lancaster county, Pa. Inspector Walsing, of the Police Department, to make investigation. Bristow said he obtained them in payment of a debt.

Detention of the Mails.

The Southern mail was one hour late; the Boston express one hour late; the Hudson Railroad two hours late; the Western mail two hours late. Nothing west of Pittsburg has been recyived.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 26.—Cotton buoyant and advanced ⅛c.; sales of 2000 bales middling uplands at 15⅝; Orleans at 16⅛. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 9000 barrels. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull; sales of 23,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@85c. Oats steady; sales of 15,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $22·87½@23. Lard dull at 11⅞@13¼. Whisky dull and nominal at 94¼@95c.

FROM THE WEST.

Fall of a Building and Loss of Life.

Cincinnati, Jan. 26.—The roof of the boiler shed of Lane & Bradley fell in from the weight of snow and ice at half-past 10 this morning, burying in the ruins Daniel Peck, who is probably fatally injured; also Patrick Dunn, James Dunn, Jos. Hoban, Patrick Murphy, Patrick Whalen, and Morris Thomas, all more or less hurt, though none fatally. All have been removed. The storm ceased at 8 o'clock this morning. The wind is north. Temperature 28.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill making a temporary appropriation for the prosecution of the work on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and river Michigan. The appropriation is $100,000. Passed.

Numerous petitions were presented and referred.

At 1·30 the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill repealing the income tax on December 31, 1870, and Mr. Buckingham spoke of the practical defects of the law, and the failure to enforce it in consequence of the neglect of the assessors to impose and collect penalties for the neglect or refusal of a party to make a return. For these and other reasons he enumerated, he would vote for the repeal.

Mr. Cole opposed the tax on incomes as distinct from the taxes on salaries and corporation dividends, believing the former the most objectionable of all our taxes. Its collection a year subsequent to the acquiring of the income upon which it was levied was frequently at a time when the person paying it was losing instead of acquiring property. Under the two thousand dollar exemption the yield from this tax, which last year was $27,000,000, would this year be less than $6,000,000, and would fall upon less than 100,000 persons instead of 275,000, as formerly.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill to reimburse Robert Bringham, late Postmaster at Franklin, Pa., for the loss by the failure of the Venango National Bank of Franklin of $2600 of public moneys deposited there by that officer.

Mr. Trumbull objected to the bill as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Upon his request the report of the House Committee on the subject (there being none from the Senate Committee, they having accepted that of the House), was read, showing that Mr. Bringham had the authority of the department to deposit the money, but with the understanding that it was at his own risk.

Mr. Cameron explained and advocated the measure.

After discussion, lasting till after the morning hour had expired, the bill was defeated. Ayes 15, nays 21.

The Senate took up and passed the pension appropriation bill.

The only amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to the bill as passed by the House, was the following paragraph for the ratable increase of pensions above the rate heretofore authorized by law, provided for in an act of the present session, entitled "an act increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers, and of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors" five million dollars.

The amendment was rejected and the bill now goes to the President.

The morning hour arrived and the bill went over till Tuesday next.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hooper presented a communication from A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relating to the income tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Pleasanton, in this communication, says, "I regard the tax as the one of all others most obnoxious to the genius of our people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view an exposition of the most private pecuniary affairs of the citizen.

"Such an unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through a maintenance of the most expensive machinery, and both the nature of the tax and the means necessarily employed for its enforcement appear to be regarded by the better class of citizens with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is, furthermore, most difficult of exact statement, especially in large business ramifications, and where long periods of time are involved in extended commercial affairs. There is some question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion.

"The amount derived from that source has, under the legislation already had, been greatly diminished, and I am so well satisfied that the evils more than counterbalance the benefits derived from its longer retention that recommend its unconditional repeal.

In a later communication from the Commissioner, dated the 25th of January, he estimates the loss of revenue from the increase of the exemption from $1000 to $2000 as $9,388,161, which would leave but $16,739,589 as the revenue under the five per cent. rate, and but $8,369,794 as the aggregate revenue that would be derived under the two and a half per cent. rate.

The tax on dividends and additions to surplus funds of banks, railroad companies, etc., under the reduced rate, he estimates at $4,385,543, which, added to the $8,369,794, would give in round numbers $12,755,000 as the approximate receipts from income under the act of 14th July, 1870, based on the average returns of the last four years. He expressed the opinion, however, that, in consequence of the general prostration of business, the gradual appreciation of the paper currency, and other causes, the actual receipts for the coming year would fall considerably short of that estimate, and he renews his recommendation for the entire abolition of the income tax.

Mr. Loughridge introduced a bill allowing additional representation in the Forty-third Congress, as follows:—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas, 2 each; Missouri, Michigan and Iowa, 3 each; Massachusetts, N. York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota, 1 each; and Illinois, 4. Such additional members to be elected by general ticket. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House took up the bill reported on Tuesday last from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. The fourth section of the bill authorizes the transfer by the pensioner of his rights, privileges, and benefits as homestead settler to an agent or attorney.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Julian, Van Wyck, and other members, as being one that would be of little advantage to the pensioner, but would be of benefit only to land jobbers, who would buy up at cheap rates the patents for the land, just as was the case with the old bounty land warrants.

Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the bill for the better security of agricultural college funds, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land scrip issued to each State, and the disposition made thereof, and to make a report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each regular session, and forbidding any change in the investment of the funds to be made without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

After explanation by Mr. Arnett the bill was passed.

The House then, at 1·40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

The Result of a Burglary at Lancaster, Pa., Turning Up in Wall Street.

The New York *Herald* to-day says:—

The difficulties which attend reaping the fruits of unlawful enterprises ought to deter operators in that line. The partial proceeds of a robbery effected some time ago in the distant city of Lancaster, Pa., were overhauled in Wall street yesterday, and will now be restored to the parties despoiled of their property. The circumstances attending the affair are curiously interesting.

Yesterday morning Mr. Davidge, of the firm of McIlvain & Davidge, of No. 48 Broad street, submitted two bonds of the city of Lancaster for $500 each to the firm of Glendinning, Davis & Amory, No. 17 Wall street, with a request for a loan upon them of $700. Mr. Davis declined the transaction, and the bonds were then taken to A. S. Jones, a broker, at No. 13 Wall street, who, desirous of extending the accommodations asked for, went to Glendinning, Davis & Amory to inquire into the value of the securities. The latter firm telegraphed to their Philadelphia house for the required information, and were astonished by an inquiry for the numbers of the bonds. These being returned, an order was next received to

HOLD ON TO THE BONDS,

and, on the authority of the Mayor of Lancaster, to arrest the party offering them. The matter was now given by Glendinning, Davis & Amory into the hands of Detective Sampson, of the Stock Exchange, who took possession of the bonds and went in search of Mr. Davidge, the latter gentleman stating that he had acted merely as a broker in endeavoring to procure a loan for a certain Mr. Bristow, of the firm of Bristow, Chase & Holt, lawyers, No. 16 Wall street. The detective went to Mr. Bristow's office and sought an explanation. That gentleman in turn stated that the bonds had been left with him by a Mr. Travers as

COLLATERAL FOR A LOAN,

and that Mr. Travers had gone to Kentucky, but would not be back for a day or two. The whole matter was now given to the care of Inspector Walling, who has detained Mr. Bristow until the arrival of parties from Lancaster and until a fuller investigation is had. The bonds, which were numbered 369 and 370, were stolen by burglars from the Lancaster Bank, along with other property, some time ago.

[Note.—The statement made in the above article that the bonds mentioned were stolen from the Lancaster Bank is a mistake. They were the property of Mr. John Dellinger, of Lancaster, an officer of the bank, from whom they were taken under circumstances of great atrocity, which facts were reported in The Telegraph at the time.—Ed.]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$200 Sch N 6s, 82.	74¾	100 sh Reading R...	49⅞
22 sh Penna.......	62¼	100 sh O C & A R.b60	46½

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An Enormous Instalment
Of Beautiful New Overcoats
Of the Very Latest Styles,
In Meltons, Beavers,
Whitneys, Chinchillas,
All of Our Own Best Make.
Equal to Custom Work,
Which will be Sold
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☞ *Those wishing to lay in a supply of Excellent Clothing* FOR NEXT WINTER *will do well to examine our present Elegant Assortment.*
Polite attention given to all, whether looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Nos. 1729 and 1731, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep to street at the back. Apply to JOHN CRUMP, No. 1731 CHESNUT Street, or at COLONNADE HOTEL. 1 26 13t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
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FOR SALE—TWO C. P. KIMBALL'S (PORTland) exquisitely finished light Sleighs, cheap. Apply No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 1t*